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A  
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
WEATHER AND SEASONS,  
And of the Prevailing  
DISEASES IN DUBLIN.

WITH  
Their various PERIODS, SUCCESSIONS, and REVO-  
LUTIONS, during the SPACE of Forty YEARS.

WITH  
A comparative VIEW of the DIFFERENCE of the IRISH  
CLIMATE and DISEASES, and those of ENGLAND and  
other COUNTRIES.

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By JOHN RUTTY, M.D.

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L O N D O N :

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TO THE  
M E M B E R S  
OF THE  
PHYSICO-MEDICAL SOCIETY IN DUBLIN,

GENTLEMEN,

**A**S some of the most considerable of the following Observations were from time to time read before you, I appeal to you as witnesses of the care and assiduity with which they were collected, by

Your faithful brother,

J. R.

TO THE

M E M B E R S

OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

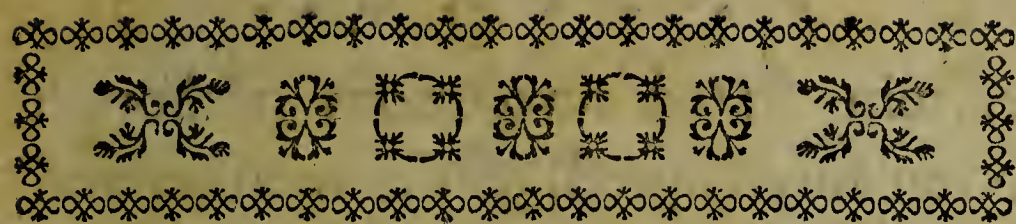
MEMORANDUM

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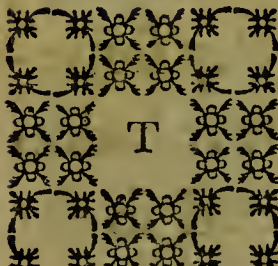
Your faithful brother,

J. R.





# P R E F A C E.

HAT faithful histories of the state of the air and weather peculiar to any country may be of real use, as a branch of natural history, and be a means of confirming or of correcting divers established opinions relative hereto, will not be denied ; nor that a daily record of the various changes of the air, weather, and winds, is absolutely necessary for this purpose.

From such a registry, it will appear that even in this changeable climate,

certain stated revolutions (although often interrupted) of the weather and winds may be traced through the several seasons of the year ; and such revolutions as are highly worthy the attention of valetudinarians as well as physicians, and of the last more especially, by accounts of the concomitant diseases annexed, whereby something of a like periodical revolution in them also may be discovered so far that the return of some of them at certain seasons is almost as certain as that of swallows in summer ; and it may be shewn how far certain diseases, and their propagation, duration, increase, and the degrees of their malignity, have a connexion with the state of the air and weather attending, which is one principal scope of the present Work. But it shall suffice in this place to observe, with respect to  
the



the influence of the seasons in general, that in spring the vegetables put forth their buds, the birds renew their songs, the sleeping animals and insects come forth, and most of the quadrupeds, and even the inhabitants of the deep, are not insensible of its influence \* ; as neither is the human body, their being several evidences of a greater swell in the tide of the circulating fluid of that season, though the winds from the north and east, usually attending it, frequently prove very noxious not only to vegetables, but to men, particularly valetudinarians, as in the following pages will abundantly appear ; and that fevers are more frequent with us in winter than in summer, which may be partly attributed to the comparative

\* See Thompson on the Seasons.

warmth of the former season, and the coolness of the latter, peculiar to us.

This method of treating of diseases was pursued by the father of physic, and has lately been revived by several English writers, particularly Wintringham, Huxham, and the indefatigable Dr. Short. The observations of these authors, I have frequently, in the course of this Work, compared with my own, and confirmed them ; and I trust that the longer series of time to which mine were protracted may add more weight to the evidence of the truth of the consequences drawn from such comparison.

The compiler of the following Observations thinks proper to acknowledge



ledge that the principal subjects of them were not what an eminent brother calls *splendidæ personæ*, but plebeians, and *mediæ sortis homines*: a circumstance however, which, in his apprehension, ought rather to recommend than disparage the work; inasmuch as these last named persons are more exposed to the injuries of the air and weather than the other, who, by means of their warm cloathing, good fires, and the moderate use of wine, are less susceptible thereof: to which add that in them also the genuine process of nature, in the conduct and cure of diseases, is commonly not so much disguised by art as where less is committed to nature.

The following account has been drawn up from diaries constantly kept

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both

both of the weather and diseases ; but as the prolixity and tediousness of diaries, on the one hand, would deter most men from reading them, and, on the other, the vagueness and obscurity of even quarterly or yearly accounts, are such as would not give proper satisfaction to an inquisitive mind, I have reduced the diaries of the weather to the form of monthly registries ; and greatly contracted the accounts of the diseases.

In the following History of the Diseases particular regard is had to the duration of the several fevers, the number of days in which they terminated being specified with as much precision as practicable. It is true, the first commencement of a fever is often very hard to be determined : however, the reckoning was usually  
made

made from the first shivering to the time when the pulse fell to the healthful standard of its velocity, or rather below it. This has been done with a view to the ancient doctrine of critical days; and to shew, that even in this changeable climate, some attention hereunto may be of use to the physician, both in his prognostications and his conduct in the cure of fevers, it being a settled point that any evacuation by stool, sweat, hemorrhage, or any remarkable change of the urine, are of more efficacy when they occur on the critical days than on the intermediate days.

Now the summary result of the observations in the following Work in respect to this matter, is, that amidst all the obscurities and uncertainties attending the seventh, fourteenth,



twentieth, and twenty-first days, were nearly either the days of the most perfect crisis, or the days on which the greatest number of fevers terminated either in the recovery or death of the patient. It is true, many of our fevers did also terminate in five or six days : but the crisis in this case was commonly imperfect, the patients being subject to relapses.

And it is allowed by a certain eminent professor, that, although indeed every day may prove a critical one, yet that the seventh, fourteenth, and twentieth are the principal of the critical days : and to this agrees an aphorism left us by an author in a very remote country, Paulus Ægineta, viz. *Dies judicatorii optimi sunt septimus & decimus quartus ;* and a later one of Fernelius, viz.

Con-



*Continuam febrem secunda, aut (quod tardissimum est) tertia hebdomada decretori, solvit;* and in Hippocrates's Epidemics, the greatest number finished their course in seven, the next in fourteen days, the next in twenty-one days nearly, though some few of his, with their relapses, continued above two months, as with us: but this is very rare, and, according to Fernelius, must be owing to unsound viscera: from all which it appears that the veneration paid by antiquity to the number seven was not altogether without foundation.

And it is hoped that the following considerations may recommend the Work to younger physicians, viz. as, during the term of these observations, we have been four times visited in Dublin with an epidemic contagion of foreign original, the catarrhal fever, which

which was a signal instance of the influence of the air and weather on diseases, according to the several seasons in which it appeared; and although not attended with any extraordinary malignity, yet once, in a season favouring its progress, raised our bills of mortality to three times their usual number: it therefore seemed to be of real use that some record should be preserved of it, and its method of cure, as matter of instruction on any like future emergency.

And moreover, as another disease, little less than pestilential, attacked our children, especially in the country in the year 1743, five years before Dr. Fothergill published his accurate account of a disease near akin to it in the neighbourhood of London,

don, but much milder, though nothing ever transpired from hence in a publick manner concerning it, some account of it, and some practical hints are here given, which it is hoped will not be unacceptable nor uselefs; and if to this I should add the direful consequences of the great frost 1739, 1740, more pernicious than some pestilences, it is to be hoped that no further apology need be made for the present publication.

N. B. I have begun my year with March, as being, notwithstanding our alteration of style, still the first month of the spring-quarter, and January and February the two last of the winter-quarter, and agreeing nearest in temperature to December, which I reckon still the first month of the winter-



winter-quarter ; and so February with me terminates every year, and January and February, instead of being the two first months of any given year, are the two last of the same year with me.

INTRO-




# INTRODUCTION.



## P A R T I.

Shewing the Influence of the Air  
and Weather on Diseases.

 I N order for the conviction of those who are crying down any attempts to trace a connection between the state of the air and weather, and the prevailing epidemics, especially in this changeable climate, I shall endeavour to shew in the following pages, and in the course of this Work, that both the endemial and epidemic diseases of different countries are very different in their type, duration, and degree of malignity, according to the

the different state of the air and weather in those several countries, and according to the different seasons in the same country.

I. It is to the difference of the air in cities and in country places that epidemic fevers commonly make a far greater havock in the last, where a depraved constitution of the air produces the most pernicious effects: whereas in cities the air is altered, and in some sort corrected, by the fires and other effluvia.

II. Different diseases prevail in different climates, suitable to the different temperature of the air in those several climates \*. Thus agues are observed to be the great endemic of all moist countries: and whereas Dr. Mead makes this general and important observation,

\* Linnæus remarks, that neither the destructive plagues among men, which are very frequent in hotter countries, nor even poisonous plants or animals, are so frequent in the regions of the north as in those of the south.

that



that no kind of putrefaction bred here in these European countries is ever heightened to the degree capable of producing the plague ; on the contrary, in Asia and other hotter countries, and where the humors are more disposed to putrefaction, and the fibres more crisp and contracted, ardent, pestilential, and contagious fevers are much more frequent, and even endemial ; and their fevers finish their course with much more rapidity than in these islands, placed in a cold and moist air, and where, as it is observable in Huxham's History of the prevailing Diseases at Plymouth, for ten years, that defluxions, coughs, tumors of the jaws, opthalmies, and anginas, fill up near three-fourths of the catalogue, which is also the case here ; so that these may be said to be our endemial diseases common to both countries, as islands in a like cold and moist situation, and subject unto the like vicissitudes of weather.

And

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And if the moisture of the air proper to us should predominate long, and especially if warmth should conspire with it, catarrhal, intermittent, flow, nervous, and petechial fevers have been observed to prevail. This was notoriously the case at Dublin and Cork, on a comparison of Dr. Rogers's account of the epidemic, low, putrid fever, which was common to both cities at the same time; and that author observes, that for a series of near twenty years preceding the year 1734, no new epidemic fever shewed itself among them at Cork, but of the same kind which hath been very frequent here since that time, especially in such seasons as are before mentioned; from which and other similar observations, joined to the following description of the malignant fever most common in Ireland, left us in Boate's Natural History, published above a hundred years ago, the fever of the low putrid kind appears to be endemial to us, viz.



“ It is common to the natives and to those who come thither from other countries. It is commonly attended with a great pain of the head and in all the bones, great weakness, restlessness, ravings, but no very great nor constant heat, and it is hard to be cured; and the cure is not to be effected by purging, which cannot be used at any time without great danger, and hardly by bleeding, which is seldom used with success, except at the very beginning; but by strengthening medicines and good cordials, and in some years an extraordinary and pestilent malignity cometh to it, with so great violence that, notwithstanding all good helps, some are thereby carried to their graves.”

It is well known that these fevers frequently run out to the length of three weeks or sometimes a month: on the contrary, how much more violent and how much more rapid in their course their fevers in the hot countries are, will appear from the following detail.

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I. In

I. In the East Indies Bontius describes their continual fevers thus : *Plerumque ; cum tanto furore hic mortales invadunt, ut tanquam attonitos, de ratione mentis statim dejiciant, & sæpe intra paucissimos dies, imo aliquando horas, cum phrenitide ac continuo delirio ægros e vita rapiant : adsunt perpetuæ vigiliæ, vomitus varii coloris, præcipue viridis ac æruginosæ bilis. Externa rigent : calor internus cum ingenti siti vitales ac naturales facultates depascitur.*

2. In Egypt, Prosper Alpinus observes, that during the season of their periodical hot winds, attended also with a changeable state of the weather, from September till June, the plague rages every year ; as also pestilential fevers and phrenzies, which kill in a few hours ; whereas Galen never observed phreneticks to die before the third day, and at the same time also rages a pestilential small pox among children : but this season is succeeded by the cold north winds in June, and an uniform state of weather ;  
and



and then the plague and most other diseases vanish.

3. In Minorca (a hot country, where Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to eighty-two and eighty-seven) acute fevers are more frequent than in England, and withal much more violent, but of shorter duration: they oftener terminate completely by a manifest crisis, and in all respects agree much more exactly with what the ancients have said concerning such evacuations and the periods in which they happen \*.

4. The ardent bilious fever in Barbadoes (being common to Siam, situated in the same latitude as Dr. Hilary observes †) usually terminates about the

\* Cleghorn's Observations on the Diseases of Minorca.

† Dr. Hilary observes that this fever is found there in all seasons. He also describes the slow nervous fever, common to us and them, running out to the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first days, terminating sometimes with and sometimes without a manifest crisis, but which is rare there; inasmuch that from 1754 to 1758, it entirely disappeared.

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fourth day from the attack, the regular crisis generally discovering itself by a suffusion of the bile over the surface of the body the third day \*.

5. In Carthagena in America, situated in  $10^{\circ}. 25'$  N. latitude, where their heats are excessive, without receiving any sensible mitigation from the nights, the distempers that attack the Europeans are very dangerous, and their continuance is very short, viz. they last but three or four days, in which time the sick either die or are out of danger †.

But more particularly, to shew how much the regularity of the diseases prevailing in different countries depends on the regularity of their respective seasons and weather, and *vice versa*.

1. In Greece, and in Asia in general, where their seasons are for the most part uniform, and their winds periodical, the

\* Towne on the Diseases of the West Indies.

† Philos. Transactions. N<sup>o</sup> 492.



difference of their seasons and their effects were more easily observed \*.

Hence Hippocrates, l. 3. prog. 8.  
*Cum anni tempus propriam habet temperaturam morbi fiunt constantes & optimi judicii.*

And I apprehend that an impartial attention to the following histories of the seasons and their concomitant diseases will shew, that the observations of Hippocrates with regard to the seasons and diseases, do also, allowance being made for the difference of the climate, in a great measure, hold good here. His summary account of this matter is,

*Quod hyems corpus pituitâ repleat, inde cognoscere datur, quod homines pituitosissima & spuunt & emungunt hyeme, & tumores laxi & albissimi fiunt, maxime hoc tempore, itemque ; reliqui morbi pituitosi.*

Vere Sanguis augefcit.

\* Mead Monita & Præc. Medica.

*Homines vere & æstate maxime dysenteriiis corripuntur, & sanguis ex naribus ipsis fluit. At vero æstate sanguis adhuc viget & bilis in corpore elevatur, & usque in autumnum porrigitur. In autumnno autem sanguis modicus fit : bilis autem per æstatem ac autumnum possidet ; id quod inde cognoscere potes, quod homines, sua sponte hoc tempore bilem evomunt, & in medicamentorum purgationibus biliosiora purgentur : manifestum fit & febribus & hominum caloribus.*

*Atra bilis autumnno & plurima & fortissima est.* Lib. de Natura Hominis.

And again, *Morbi omnes quidem in omnibus temporibus fiunt ; quidam tamen magis in quibusdam ipsorum & fiunt & exacerbantur. Vere etenim insanix & atræ biles & comitiales, & sanguinis fluxiones, & anginæ, & gravedines, & raucedines, & tusses, & lepræ & impetigines, & vitiligines, & pustulæ ulcerosæ plurimæ, & tubercula & morbus articularis.*

*Æstate*



*Aestate vero & quidam ex his, & febres continuæ, & ardentes, & tertianæ plurime & quartanæ & vomitus, & alvi profluvia, & lippitudines & aurium dolores & oris exulcerationes, & pudendorem putredines & papulæ sudorosæ. Autumno autem & ex æstivis multi, & febres quartanæ & erroneæ, & splenes, & hydropes, & tabes, & urinæ stillicidia, & intestinorum lævitates & dysentericæ, & coxendices, & anginæ & anhelationes, & volvuli & comitiales, & insanix & atræbiles.*

*Hyeme vero pleuritides, peripneumoniæ & gravedines, raucedines, tusses, dolores pectorum, laterum ac lumborum, capitis dolores, vertigines, syderationes.*

2. At Charles-town, in South Carolina, their epidemic diseases return as regularly at their stated seasons as a good clock strikes twelve when the sun is in the meridian, viz. in July, August, and September, when great heat and moisture prevail \*.

\* Phil. Transf. N<sup>o</sup> 470.



3. In the East-Indies, when there are perpetual rains with great heat, viz. from November till May, it is sickly ; and contra, from May to October, as it is dry, serene, and cooler, it is also healthier \*. And so,

4. In Minorca remittent and intermittent fevers return with the utmost regularity every July, and continue till October or November, and do not return till next July, agreeable to the constancy of their weather, which is for the most part very hot and dry all summer ; but the diseases of the winter and spring, agreeable to the various dispositions of those seasons, are neither so uniform nor certain †. What then are we to expect here but variety of diseases, and particularly of fevers, and irregularity and uncertainty in their types and periods, agreeable to the changeable state of the seasons and weather proper to our climate ?

\* Bond. Med. Indor.

† Cleghorn loc. cit.

which

which accordingly is the case. Nevertheless,

III. Different seasons of the year, even in the same climate, are attended with different diseases, and have notable effects in promoting or checking their propagation.

There seems to be in the spring some greater degree of ebullition in the blood; whence pustules and some other disorders latent in winter appear, and scrophulous sores are observed to break out afresh, or to appear in greater numbers; and pleurifies and other inflammatory disorders commonly attend the cold northerly winds frequent in that season, when also tertian agues are frequent, according to the poet,

Each changing season doth its poison bring,  
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.

P R I O R.

Which though it generally holds here also, yet we find not unfrequently coughs and defluxions to attend the summer on changeable wind and weather; and that these disorders



orders are the consequence of a change, not only from heat to cold, but of cold to heat.

There seems also to be in some degree something periodical in the return of the *colera morbus*, diarrhœas, and sometimes dysenteries at the end of summer and in autumn, but uncertainly, agreeable to the variableness of the temperature of the air and weather here; and our summers (frequently winter-like) are so far from being distinguished by the greater prevalence of fevers, that the winter in general (here frequently warm, and considerably more so than in England) has the greater number, although the summer sometimes has more than the spring and fall, as is elsewhere observed.

This may be owing to the coolness and temperateness of our summers, more remarkable indeed than in Great Britain.

Dr. Pringle, in his Observations on the Diseases of the Army, remarks something very like this with respect to the summers



mers of Great-Britain, which, I think, well worth transcribing here, as a confirmation and further illustration of this reasoning.

“ In the Netherlands, where the weather in summer is hotter, and in winter colder than in England, the epidemic diseases may be dated from some time in July, or the beginning of August, under the canicular heats \*, their sensible decline about the fall of the leaf, and end when the frosts begin ; and their summer and autumnal diseases are intermitting and remitting fevers, diarrhœas, and dysenteries ; but the diseases of winter are inflammatory, as colds in various shapes, coughs, stitches, rheumatic pains, pleurifies, inflammations of the lungs, &c. which continue throughout the spring,

\* The bile and other animal humours are exalted by this means. So the bite of the tarantula, and of the scorpion, is not venomous in winter, but in summer only ; and Celsus remarks serpents to be more venomous in hot countries.

and till past the summer-solstice; though towards the summer-solstice, as the weather grows warmer, the colds, are not attended with coughs, stitches, and disorders of the breast, but rather a continued fever."

Then, in making the comparison between Great-Britain and the Netherlands, he observes, that, remitting and intermitting fevers, and the dysentery, which are periodical, and rage with much worse symptoms, from the more intense heat and moisture in the Netherlands, are more gentle, and seldom epidemic in Great-Britain, (except in extraordinary close and hot seasons) which are seldom of long continuance there, and in the fenny tracts, by reason of the comparative dryness of the soil, its freedom from marshes, the constant perspiration, and the moderate and interrupted heat of our summers; and that our blood is liable but to a small degree of putrid acrimony to what theirs is in the hotter countries: and what Sanctorius



## I N T R O D U C T I O N. xxix

torius says of the winters in Italy is more or less applicable to all the seasons in Great-Britain, viz. *Adiapneustia quæ æstate febrem malignam, hyeme vix minimam alterationem efficere potest, corpora enim acriore perspirabili æstate referta sunt quam hyeme.*

Now if all this be true of England, it will hold still more in Ireland, where our summers are remarkably more cool and temperate.

IV. That the weather has a powerful immediate influence, if not in the generation, at least in the propagation, increase, and abatement of diseases, further appears also from hence.

There is scarce any physician conversant in practice here but must have observed a remarkable greater degree of healthiness when in a summer season the weather sets in for fair and serene for a considerable time; as likewise that any great, notable, and sudden changes of weather, (as particularly a sudden onset of winter) are generally followed by a far  
I greater



### xxx INTRODUCTION.

greater frequency of colds and inflammatory disorders : but more particularly

The greater or less fatality of the epidemic catarrhal fever, with which we have been four times visited within the compass of these observations, was remarkably influenced by the several respective seasons in which it invaded us ; for when it came in October 1737, the weekly bill of mortality at its greatest height rose to a hundred forty-four ; when it came in May 1743, it rose only to sixty-seven ; when in February and March 1732-3, to ninety-eight, viz. according to the different warmth of the several seasons encouraging or discouraging the discharge by the skin, which was the natural crisis.

Again, that in a serene and dry state of the air, whether very hot or very cold, long continued inflammatory fevers prevail ; and that in moist and warm constitutions of the air, long, intermitting, slow, putrid, and malignant fevers, prevail,

prevail, is agreed by all observers; which was notoriously the case here also in the rainy years of 1734, 1735, when our summers were like winters, and our winters wanted their usual cold and frost. Such was the state of the weather here, and in England at that time; and in both places the same kind of diseases greatly prevailed, viz. the intermittent, remittent, and slow nervous fever, which disorders were remarkably banished by the great frost of 1739, 1740, and the succeeding dry season 1740, 1741; in the history of which, in its proper place, I have, shewn that this and the most celebrated of the other great frosts were attended with similar diseases; and an ague was scarcely to be seen, until the return of the rainy and moist seasons, 1744, 1745, with which the intermittents returned, and became the prevailing disease.

But in our reasonings on the operation of the weather in promoting epidemic dis-



diseases, we are to consider its past as well as present state. Thus catarrhs, coughs, hoarsenesses, head-achs, and other disorders depending on the lymph, are not always the immediate effect of a present moist temperature of the air, nor do sometimes happen until a cold and dry temperature succeeds, which shutting up the pores, retains and coagulates the redundant moisture collected in the preceding season; and so dysenteries have attended a cold and moist, succeeded by a hot intemperature of the air, the first stopping perspiration and accumulating a collection of serous humours, and the last setting them in action, and sometimes *vice versa*: on which account the worst effects of the great frost in 1739, 1740, did not appear until the thaw.

Upon the whole, it abundantly appears, that the different state of the air is one principal fomes of the variety of epidemic diseases, and yet not the sole, but  
other



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other non-naturals, and particularly the diet is to be admitted as a considerable co-operating cause, especially in the dearth and badness of provisions; as in the years 1728, 1729, in the North, and 1741 throughout the kingdom.

**PART**

## P A R T II.

Of the Air and Weather of Ireland in General, and their Influence on the Health and Diseases of the Inhabitants, and some Things peculiar to it.

**T**HE air of Ireland, in general, hath not unjustly obtained the reputation of being peculiarly wholesome and healthful, not only because no positive instance hath been produced of any venomous creature being found in it, but there seems to be something in it that resists the propagation of diseases, if not also of poisonous animals, more than in the air of some neighbouring countries: however, Boate, in his Natural History of Ireland, observes, that the plague which did so often and cruelly infest England, was wonderfully rare in Ireland, and scarce seen once in an age. Per-

Perhaps our acute diseases are generally less violent and less inflammatory than for the most part in England: however, I have been not only assured that the epidemic disorder called the Dunkirk fever, was milder and less mortal here than in England; but can take upon me to affirm, that, on comparing the descriptions of two epidemic disorders which were common to both countries, and raged at the same time in both, the symptoms were much milder, and the diseases less mortal here than in England. The dysentery, which in hot countries makes frequent returns, and often dreadful ravages, seldom visits us in an epidemic way. The dry belly-ach, the tetanus, and opisthotonos, frequent also and often mortal, and the elephantiæsis and lepra arabum, so frequent in the hot climates, are scarce known among us; and even the *rabies canina* is also much less frequent than in England; and the healthiness of our climate in general appears from the rarity



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of any notable depopulating epidemics among us, so great that, during a residence of above forty years in the practice of physic in Dublin, I remember but three or four remarkable instances of such.

Our weather indeed is extremely variable, and its changes often sudden; and yet the changes, and their consequent effects, are far less considerable than what Piso notes of the West-Indies, and Bontius of the East, and Prosper Alpinus of Egypt, with respect to the extreme coldness of their evenings succeeding the intense heat of their days, to the great prejudice of the health of men.

And whereas in Dublin the variation of Fahrenheit's thermometer in twenty-four hours scarce exceeds five or six degrees, in South-Carolina there have been observed thirty degrees difference in twenty-four hours in that instrument, the variation of which there also is eighty-three degrees; but here, during the course of

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one year, it did not exceed thirty-six degrees (in another about forty-eight, varying from twenty-seven to seventy-five.)

Here it is to be observed that the long duration of the twilight in our oblique sphere contributes much to make the transition from the heat of the day to the damp of the evening far less sudden than in other situations, v. g. in Barbadoes, where the right ascent and descent of the sun makes that transition far more quick than in Europe.

At the same time our weather is generally more free from great excesses of heat and cold than theirs in England, from our situation farther out in the ocean: hence the snow lies but a little while here, and it hails but seldom, and in thin and short showers, and the hail-stones are so very small \*, that the authentic accounts we have from England of some of their hail-stones being six inches, and some nine

\* Boate's Nat. Hist. of Ireland.



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inches in circumference, and some that lately fell at Williamsburg in Virginia as big as hens eggs, and others as big as goose eggs, and proving fatal to partridges, hares, cattle, and people \*, would seem almost incredible to us, were not these accounts further confirmed by divine authority in the sacred writings ; † where we read that God destroyed the enemies of Israel with hail-stones, which killed more than the children of Israel slew with the sword ; and whilst I am on the praises of this island, it were injustice to be silent as to our comparative exemption, not only from the dreadful hurricanes that frequently infest our colonies, but even from the violent storms which we frequently hear of from England, tearing up trees by the roots, &c. which are but rarely felt here to that degree.

The comparative heat of the several seasons in London and Dublin is thus

\* Short's Chron. Hist.

† Joshua X.

estimated



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estimated by that curious observer Dr. Bryan Robinson \*.

	In London.	In Dublin
Winter . . . .	1.00 . . . .	1.45
Spring . . . .	3.00 . . . .	2.14
Summer . . . .	5.00 . . . .	4.68
Autumn . . . .	3.00 . . . .	3.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12.00	12.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This greater warmth of our air than is common to so northern a situation is probably the cause why the perspiration of the human body is so great here, viz. which being estimated at a medium for the whole year in Dublin 1721 and 1744, on a comparison made in the several places under-mentioned, was as follows :

\* Observations on the Virtues and Operations of Medicines.

## II INTRODUCTION.

In Dublin, 1721	1.141
1744	0.980
In Cork	1.472
In England	0.817
In South Carolina	0.927
In Italy	1.480

From whence it should appear that the perspiration in Ireland is greater than in England; and in South Carolina, and in Corke, almost equal to what it is in Italy.

But though our air be temperate as to heat and cold, the country has not unjustly acquired the appellation of *matula Jovis*, from its redundant moisture, easily accounted for from our situation farther out in the ocean, and our nearer approach to the vapours brought to us on the wings of our predominant W. and S. W. winds, and especially more peculiarly from some point of the south, more than about London, as appears from Diaries of the weather kept in both places.

The



## INTRODUCTION. xli

The signal moisture of our air further appears from our frequent wet summers, more like winter, from our fogs in winter, frequently so loaded with vapours, as not only to increase the weight of the hygrometer, but to raise the mercury in the barometer; and as a further proof of the great moisture of our air, the first named instrument varied in its weight in several years from two hundred forty-one to four hundred and thirty-three, viz. a hundred and ninety-two grains.

Our linen and our paper imbibe this moisture, books grow mouldy, our woollen also in rooms without a fire imbibe it, even in summer time; so do salt, sugar, hops, meal; and our corn requires to be kiln-dried, (a practice in a manner unknown in some parts of England) and Boyle Godfrey, the chymist, affirmed, that the fixed salts imbibe much more moisture here than in London; and a traveller of veracity assures me, that the icicles dangling on our hair in travelling here



## lxii INTRODUCTION.

here in frosty weather, are not observed on the continent of America, as a proof of the abundance of watery vapours suspended in our air: from all which it is evident, that we live in a constant *balneum vaporis*, which undoubtedly is also imbibed by the absorbent vessels on the surface of our bodies.

This moisture and temperate quality of our air is, however, in some respects, a great advantage to us, whilst it secures us both from the pernicious effects of excessive heat and drought, productive in warmer climates of much more acute and more violently inflammatory disorders than are found here; but likewise from the ill effects of excessive cold and dryness, not less remarkable for the production of inflammatory diseases than heat and dryness, as appears by repeated observations.

The watery vapours with which our air abounds serve, in some measure, to qualify the crisping drying quality of our E. N. and N. E. winds, and at the same time yield a constant fomentation to our fibres,  
and

and being imbibed at the cutaneous pores dilute our blood : to which agrees well an observation of the above cited late Dr. Bryan Robinson \*, viz. “ In the mortal inflammatory fever described by Tabor, the specific gravity of the serum was nearly ten thousand four hundred and eight ; but I have examined the serum of the blood of many persons under inflammatory fevers in this kingdom, but never found it so great, seldom to exceed ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, which perhaps may be owing to the air being moister here than in England.”

That the moist seasons in these islands are remarkably more free from epidemic diseases than the dry ones, appears from the concurrent testimonies of the late English writers on these subjects, compared to similar observations made here ; and the storms, the usual concomitants of rain, are found also in both places to be attended with more health and less sickness

\* Observations on the Virtues and Operations of Medicines.

than



# xliv. INTRODUCTION.

than calm weather, as dissipating the vapours which, by stagnation, might prove an occasion of divers diseases.

Thus, upon a review of the bills of mortality kept in Dublin for forty years, it appears, that the number of persons buried was remarkably the greatest in dry years, and vice versa, v. g.

A. D.	Were buried.
1717	3021
1722	3023
1723	2963
1724	2915
1729	3206
1740	3304

Now in all these years drought prevailed: indeed the summer of 1724 was wet, but yet otherwise fair weather prevailed, as it did in all the rest of these years, particularly and memorably in the years 1723 and 1740, the last being the dry year succeeding the great frost, and presents the greatest number of all. The years 1704, 1723, and 1740, were eminent for great drought beyond most or all others of late obser-



# INTRODUCTION. xlv

observation, and were accordingly very unhealthy : such seasons, happily for us, are rare ; so far are we from having cause of complaint of our frequent rains.

On the other hand,

A. D.		Were buried.
1730		2184
1734		2466
1735		2196
1743		2193
1744		1705
1746		1957
1754	{ a wet summer }	1732
1755	{ all the seasons wet }	1896
1756	{ summer very wet }	1550
1758	{ summer rainy }	1558

Now each of these years was remarkable for a redundant moisture, except 1743, which was attended with the variable weather proper to the country : but 1744 was

was remarkable for this, that it might be called the year of floods: the year 1746 also was a moist one, and presents us with the next least number; and though several noted persons died of fevers, yet no general malignity attended them.

Since the year 1746 to 1758, the burials in Dublin have lessened; however, the far greater part of our summers have been wet, and the burials never exceeded two thousand eighty-eight, but mostly fell much short of that number.

This is perfectly agreeable to Winttingham's observation of the moist seasons being more natural and healthful in England, and vice versa the dry ones, accompanied with easterly winds: yet it should seem that we are not to understand by this but that excessive and long continued rains and moisture are also unwholesome, and productive of diseases, as well as excessive drought: for it has appeared upon a review of a long \* series

\* Short's Chronological Hist. of the Weather and Seasons.



of years, that of excessive rainy years three out of four were epidemic and mortal, especially when attended with S. or S. W. winds; and that they have this effect, not always primarily, but consequentially, as they corrupt and spoil the fruits of the earth.

It would be perhaps an instance of great rashness as well as partiality to the country, to assert that no inconveniencies are attendant on the prevailing redundant moisture and comparative warmth of our air; and that it has no influence on the bodies of the inhabitants, or even in the production and propagation of our endemial diseases.

For we are assured †, by good authority, that the inhabitants of wet and damp countries are subject to catarrhs and ferosities of all kinds, occasioned by the moisture of the air imbibed by the pores of the skin.

And from this cause, and the vicissitudes of the weather, we may undoubtedly de-

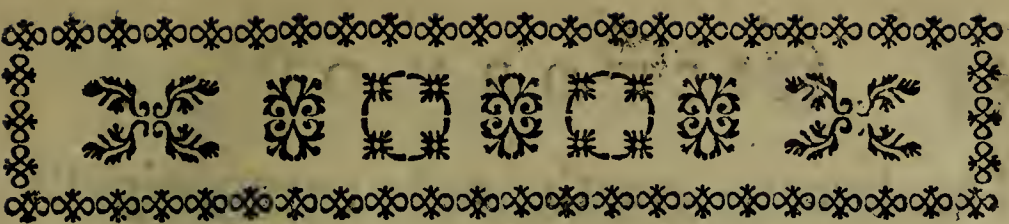
† Langrish's Mod. Theor. and Practice of Physic.  
duce



duce the production and propagation of our endemial diseases, viz. defluxions, coughs, tumours of the jaws, and anginas, which make up near three fourths of the catalogue of our prevailing diseases here, as well as at Plymouth \*; and it is probable that the stubbornness and fatality of dropfies in this country may also be owing, in a great measure, to the moisture of the climate, as well as the intemperance of the people: whereas Piso †, on the contrary, observes that in Brazil, the operation of the paracentesis is early and happily performed, otherwise than in the northern countries, where their long intemperance has fixed the disease; and Towne observes the same thing in Barbadoes, viz. that the dropfy generally more easily admits of a cure, and the paracentesis is commonly performed with success; and Bontius makes a like remark of the easiness of the cure of the dropfy in the East-Indies.

\* Huxham.

† Indiæ utriusq. Hist. Nat. & Med.

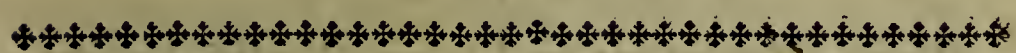


A

# CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

## WEATHER, SEASONS, AND DISEASES IN DUBLIN.



S P R I N G, 1725.

ARCH was mostly fair and pleasant, sometimes sharp and cold: the eleventh high winds at S. E. The principal winds N. E.

April was alternately fair, cloudy, and showery. The twentieth and twenty-first a good deal of rain. The principal winds S. W.

May exhibited a good deal of fair weather, but with clouds and rain interspersed.

B The



## 2 HISTORY OF

The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth stormy: the twelfth and twentieth hot, towards the end cold. The principal winds N. E. and S. W. In the spring intermitting fevers appeared, which vanished at the beginning of summer: also some exanthematous fevers appeared, which, for the most part, were not dangerous.

### S U M M E R.

June. Frequent and very plentiful rains, not many fair days, though it concluded fair and very hot. From the seventh to the seventeenth very cold and unpleasant. The twenty-third stormy and cold. The principal winds W.

July. Rain and cold winds prevailed until the twenty-third, and S. W. winds. The seventh and eighth stormy.

July. From the twenty-third to the end mostly fair, sometimes warm with S. E. and E. winds.

August. The beginning was mostly fair, but the remainder was frequently cloudy, wet,



## THE WEATHER. 3

wet, and cold. The ninth, sixteenth, and twenty-third, much rain, the principal winds W. and S. W. In summer there was a purple petechial fever chiefly among the poor, and it was not mortal.

### A U T U M N.

September. The first half for the most part fair, and frequently hot : the latter half there were frequent rains, and it was much colder. The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth much rain and high winds. The principal winds W. and N. E.

October was alternately fair, cloudy, and foggy, with frequent rains : very cold the eighth and tenth. High winds the first, twelfth, thirteenth, seventeenth, twentieth. The principal winds S. E.

November was fair, cloudy, and wet by intervals ; much rain the fifteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-ninth. High winds the first, third, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth : the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, frosty. The principal winds

B 2

N. W.

#### 4 HISTORY OF

N. W. In September and October a remitting fever was observed, chiefly among the poor, sometimes attended with purple spots, and commonly ending with a sweat in fifteen days, and not mortal.

The sum total of burials in Dublin in 1724 was two thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

#### W I N T E R, 1725, 1726.

December. Frosty in the beginning and some snow : else alternately fair, cloudy, and wet. A storm the second : high winds the fifth, ninth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second. The principal winds W.

January was a month of the hardest weather for snow, rains, floods, and great inundations over all Europe that ever was known. High winds the first, second, fifteenth, and twenty-seventh. The principal winds N. W. and S. W.

February was cloudy, rarely fair, cold, with frequent showers of snow or sleet.

The

## THE WEATHER. 5

The third and sixth much rain; the eighteenth stormy; the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth frosty.

### S U M M A R Y.

The spring inclined to fair and dry.

The summer wet and cold, as over the greatest part of Europe.

The autumn variable.

A cold winter, snow and rain frequent.

### S P R I N G.

March. A good deal of fair weather, though not without clouds and rain; some cold, some warm days. The twenty-second and thirty-first stormy. The principal winds S. W.

April. A good deal of fair weather, with showers interspersed. The thirteenth stormy. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

May. The fair weather of the two preceding months continued, and it was warm; thunder pretty frequent; not

B 3 much



## 6 HISTORY OF

much rain. The principal winds S. W. and W.

### S U M M E R.

June. Alternately fair, cloudy, and frequent rains, and sometimes very hot. The principal winds S. W. and S. E.

July. Fair, but frequent clouds and rain; the two last days stormy. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

August. A good deal of fair weather, and often hot and sultry, and frequent clouds and rain. The principal winds S. W. and W.

### A U T U M N.

September. A prevalence of cloudy and rainy weather; some fair days, and concluded fair. The principal winds W.

October. Fair, cloudy, and foggy; little rain: from the eighteenth to the twenty-first windy. Winds W. N. W. and S. W.

November. Alternately fair, cloudy, hazy, foggy, and wet; the twelfth snow; the

## THE WEATHER. 7

the thirteenth and twenty-fourth stormy.  
The principal winds S. W.

### W I N T E R, 1726, 1727.

December. Most of the forepart of the month a hard frost, and sometimes hail and snow; afterwards alternately fair, cloudy, and wet. The principal winds N. W. and S. W.

January. Alternately fair, cloudy, and wet, and sometimes a little frost and snow: three stormy days. The principal winds S. W.

February. Alternately cloudy, wet, and fair: frost scarce above once or twice. Three stormy days. The principal winds E. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring, fair and dry,

Summer, variable.

Autumn, variable.

Winter, for the most part open.

In July the cholera morbus was frequent.



The sum total of burials in Dublin 2763.

### S P R I N G.

March. The fore and greater part of the month generally fair and cold : the last ten days frequent rains. The principal winds E. S. E. and N. E.

April. Clouds and frequent rains, and sometimes winds through the month, and several fair days. The winds mostly S. E. E. and N. E.

May. Cloudy, and a good deal of rain, especially the latter part of the month, and frequently windy : several fair and warm days. The principal winds S. E. and E.

### S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy, rain, and fair weather alternately. The principal winds at some point of the E.

July. Frequently cloudy and wet through the month. Several fair days. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.

August. Fair weather generally through the month, except some plentiful rains near  
the



## THE WEATHER. 9

the end. The principal winds N. W. S. E. and S. W.

### A U T U M N.

September. Frequently wet and windy through the month ; yet many fair days. The principal winds S. W.

October. Rains very frequent through the month ; and winds frequent, especially the fore half of it : mizzling fogs, and some fair days the latter part of the month. The principal winds N. W.

November. Alternately fair, cloudy, foggy, and rainy. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

### W I N T E R, 1727, 1728.

December. Alternately fair, cloudy, foggy, and wet : a little snow and frost. The eleventh and twelfth a storm. The principal wind N. W.

January. Clouds and rain frequent ; sometimes foggy, sometimes windy : several fair days. The winds S. E. and S.

February.

February. Fair weather prevailed, but not without clouds, rain, and fogs interposed. The seventeenth stormy. The principal winds E. N. W. and W.

### S U M M A R Y.

The spring variable.

Summer variable, inclined to fair and dry.

Autumn wet.

Winter mild and open.

In April the pleurisy was epidemical and mortal in the country, less in the city. The small-pox this year were very epidemical and mortal.

In November in Staffordshire and Shropshire their horses were suddenly seized with a cough and weakness, disabling them from labour; and in December, both in Dublin, and the remote parts of the kingdom, the horses were seized with a cough and shortness of breath, and sometimes a fore-throat; some bled at the nose. A large discharge of thick phlegm from the nose,  
long

## THE WEATHER. II

long continuing, was salutiferous. Some died in the streets, partly through the carelessness of their masters exercising them abroad, even during this disorder, partly through neglect of bleeding and purging, and partly from improper medicines.

December 25. The horses growing better, a cough and fore-throat seized mankind in Dublin. Compare the years 1750 and 1760.

The sum total of burials this year in Dublin, 2946.

## S P R I N G, 1728.

March. Alternately fair, cloudy, wet, and windy. The principal winds W. and N. W.

April. Alternately fair, cloudy, and rainy; and a little wind: sometimes gluts of rain; more frequent the latter part of the month. The principal winds various N. W. S. E. W. S. W. and N. &c.

May.



May. Fair weather prevailed ; but clouds and rain frequently interposed ; and some brisk winds by turns. The principal wind N. W.

In May intermittent fevers were frequent.

### S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy and a good deal of rain through the month, and brisk winds, especially the fore part of the month : several fair days. The principal winds W.

July. Alternately fair, cloudy, wet, and sometimes windy. The principal winds N. W. and W.

August. Fair and cloudy weather alternately, and a little rain now and then, and high winds frequent. The principal winds W. N. W. and S. W.

Intermittent fevers mentioned in May, continued in June ; and often attacked in the form of a periodical head-ach.

The twenty-third of June ice was found in the river Liffy.

### A U T U M N.

## THE WEATHER. 13

### A U T U M N.

September. Cloudy, and much rain through the month; some fogs, a little windy the fore part of the month. The principal wind E.

October. Alternately fair, cloudy, wet, and sometimes windy the fore part of the month; the latter part fair and gloomy. Winds N.W. and S.W. the fore part of the month, S.E. and E. the latter part: concluded with a storm at S.W.

November. The fore part of the month cloudy, hazy, frequent rains, and some winds; then frequent snow, fleet, hail, and frost: ended windy and moist. The principal wind W.

### W I N T E R, 1728, 1729.

December. Cloudy, wet, sometimes windy: some fair days: frost and snow more severe, and of longer duration here and in England than for many years past.

The

## 14 HISTORY OF

The principal winds N. N. W. N. E. and S. E.

January. Alternately cloudy, rainy, mizzling, foggy : some frost : windy about the middle of the month. The principal wind W.

February. Cloudy, rainy ; a little windy sometimes : several smart frosts and fair days. The principal winds E. and W.

In December a petechial fever was observed ; but not mortal ; nor was the pulse quick.

## S U M M A R Y.

The spring mild, and for the most part fair.

A wet summer.

Autumn variable.

Winter variable, inclined to frost.

## S P R I N G, 1729.

March. Alternately cloudy, hazy, wet, sometimes windy, sometimes snow, and  
some



## THE WEATHER. 15

some frost. The principal winds W. and E.

April. Little rain, but mostly dry and fair, with almost a constant series of easterly winds.

May. Fair weather prevailed, but with rains frequently interspersed. The wind very variable, mostly N. W. S. E. and W.

Intermittent fevers were epidemic in April; and some of the petechial kind: nor was this altogether peculiar to us: for at that same time we were informed that intermittent and other fevers were frequent in the neighbourhood of Gloucester and London; and very mortal in the country places, but less in the cities.

## S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy and frequent rains through the month; and fair days also pretty frequently interspersed. The principal winds W. S. E. E. and S. W.

July.

July. The first twelve days mostly fair and dry, and a series of Easterly winds for the most part: the rest of the month W. and N. W. with frequent rains, and several fair days interposed.

August. Except the beginning and near the end, when there were frequent rains, the middle and greater part of the month was fair. The principal wind E.

### A U T U M N.

September wet and windy, especially the latter part of the month, but many fair days. The principal winds S. E. E. S. and W.

October alternately cloudy, hazy, rain, and fair weather, and sometimes windy. The principal winds W.

November. A month of much rain, and stormy: very few fair days. The principal winds W. N. W. and S.

From August to October a petechial fever appeared, in which the primæ viæ and head were much affected: it seldom proved

proved mortal, and vanished without sensible evacuation, the urine continuing crude, with a languid motion of the blood.

In November raged an universal epidemic catarrh, scarce sparing any one family, being attended with a cough, soreness of the breast, with some pain of the head and back, and a slight fever. It was common to us and London, Dorsetshire, &c. and proved fatal chiefly to old persons. It visited London before us, where, in the beginning of the month, there died nine hundred, and by November the eighteenth, a thousand, which is said to be more than have died in that city in the same space of time since the year 1665.

In Dublin, December the thirteenth, the weekly bill amounted to one hundred and eighteen, near double the usual number. It is said that the like epidemic prevailed over great part of Europe this year.

Compare the years 1732-33, 1737, and 1743.

C

W I N-



## W I N T E R, 1729, 1730.

December much rain and winds, and this disposition seems to have prevailed elsewhere; for there were great floods in England and in Italy: often foggy and hazy. The principal winds W. S. W. and S. E.

January fair, hazy and foggy: little rain: high winds the twenty-second, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth. The thirty-first frost, being the first hard weather this winter. The principal wind W.

February much rain, and frequent high winds; at the latter end frost and snow. The principal wind W.

## S U M M A R Y.

A cold and dry spring.

A dry summer mostly.

Autumn inclined to wet and windy.

Winter open, much rain, and somewhat windy.

The

## THE WEATHER. 19

The sum total of burials this year three thousand two hundred and six, a large number, to which the epidemic catarrh contributed.

### S P R I N G, 1730.

March. Much rain: a few fair days. The seventh, eleventh, and twelfth, windy. The principal winds W. and N. W.

April. The first half, and great part of the month, was frequently cloudy and wet; the eleventh and twelfth windy, and the principal winds N. W. but from the eighteenth to the end it was fair, and the principal wind E.

May. The dry weather, with E. and N. E. winds, continued to the tenth day; after which there were not many days free from rain. The twenty-ninth and thirtieth windy. The principal winds E. W. and S.

## S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy, rainy, and cold weather prevailed : windy for the fore-part of the month. The principal winds W. N. N. W. and E.

July. Cloudy and wet weather still prevailed : few fair days. The first, second, and twenty-ninth windy. The principal winds N. W. and W.

August. Fair and dry weather prevailed, though hazy, cloudy, and wet by turns. The principal winds S. W. E. and W.

Intermittent fevers were frequent in May, as they were also in summer, both here and in London, and elsewhere in England, and often obstinate.

## A U T U M N.

September. Fair weather prevailed : the tenth remarkably cold, cloudy, and wet, between whiles. The twentieth, twenty-first,



## T H E W E A T H E R. 21

first, and twenty-second a damp fog. The principal wind W.

October, excepting a few fair and some hazy days, cloudy and rainy weather prevailed, and it was windy near the end. The principal winds W. and S. E.

November alternately foggy, wet, cloudy, and fair, sometimes windy: the last week frost. The principal wind W.

## W I N T E R, 1730, 1731.

December many fair days, some cloudy, hazy and foggy: rain frequent. The ninth windy. The principal winds W. and N. W.

January. The beginning of the month variable: from the ninth to the twenty-third mostly fair, sometimes hazy and foggy: near the end more wet, with snow and fleet. The principal wind W.

February cloudy and wet through great part of the month, the ninth a great storm: the second a hard frost. The principal winds S. S. W. and W.

## SUMMARY.

The spring variable.

Summer wet.

Autumn variable.

Winter open, mild, and comparatively dry.

The sum total of burials this year two thousand one hundred and eighty-four.

## SPRING, 1731.

March. Uncommonly serene, calm, and dry. The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W. The month concluded with S. E. and E. winds.

April. An unusually dry and cold month for the most part; a little snow. The fifteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-fifth, rainy. The principal winds S. E. N. E. and E.

May. The cold weather continued to the thirteenth day. The first nineteen days alternities of fair, cloudy, and wet weather:

## THE WEATHER. 23

weather: from the twentieth to the end mostly fair and hot. The principal wind W.

The dryness and coldness of the forepart of the spring was common to us and other parts, particularly to the Baltick, to Hamburgh, and to some parts of France.

## S U M M E R.

June. Dry and frequently sultry, though with cloudy, hazy, and a little wet weather interspersed. The principal wind W.

July. Generally serene, dry, and frequently very hot, yet rain often interspersed. The principal wind W.

August. Generally fair, and frequently hot. The twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth rainy; mostly from the S. E. which was the principal wind of the month.

Doctors Rogers and Connel agree, that in the years 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730,

C 4

1731,



1731, the reigning fevers in Cork were for the most part of the low kind, in which the pulse was commonly depressed; and they generally did not bear bleeding, and reigned in winter as well as summer, and are called by Rogers the endemial epidemics of Cork; but this kind of fever at the time above mentioned was far from being peculiar to Cork, and therefore must have been owing not to the particular situation of that city, but to some more extensive cause common to it and other places: for upon a review of the reigning weather and diseases in Dublin at the same time, viz. 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, I find that the general disposition of the weather in both places was to a redundancy of moisture: the winters were open, there was very little frost, and the summer in 1730 was very wet: and I find that during the same time the reigning fever in Dublin was precisely of the same kind; mild and deceitful in its first attack, attended

## THE WEATHER. 25

a depressed pulse, and frequently with petechiæ.

In August and September diarrhœas were frequent.

## A U T U M N.

September. Fair weather prevailed : several warm days; yet frequent rains, and windy at the beginning and end. The principal wind W.

October. Variable, cloudy, and frequent rains, fair, mizzling, hazy, and foggy alternately, and sometimes a little windy. Winds S. W. and S. E.

November. Cloudy and wet weather prevailed, and sometimes windy: the twenty-sixth a frost. The principal wind W.

## W I N T E R. 1731, 1732.

December. Cloudy, moist, and rainy weather prevailed: windy sometimes. Frost and snow the latter part of the month. The principal wind W.

Janu-

26 HISTORY OF

January. Generally cloudy and wet ; but a few fair days. The last two weeks warm. The principal wind S. E.

February. Cloudy, wet, windy, and unusually warm this month. The principal wind W.

S U M M A R Y.

A dry and cold spring, but concluded hot.

A hot and dry summer.

Autumn variable, and sometimes windy.

Winter wet and warm.

The sum total of burials this year 2184.

S P R I N G 1732.

March. Windy at the beginning, then alternities of fair, cloudy, and wet weather. The tenth and eleventh snow, the twenty-sixth hail : the three last days plentiful rain. The principal winds N. W.

April. Alternities of fair and cloudy weather, and showers. The fourteenth and twenty-



## T H E   W E A T H E R   27

twenty-ninth hail. The principal winds N. S. E. N. E. S. W.

May. Cloudy and rainy weather prevailed, but a few fair days. The principal winds S. W. S. S. E. and E.

In the three spring months coughs, and a few peripneumonies, and aguish disorders occurred, which last were also epidemic in the country at the same time.

## S U M M E R.

June. Fair weather for the most part, but a little rain. The principal winds W. N. W. E. and S. E.

July. Cloudy and rainy weather prevailed; sometimes a little windy, several sultry days, and some cold. The principal winds W. N. W. and S. W.

August. Fair weather prevailed. The twelfth and thirteenth much rain: the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth windy. The principal winds W. and E.

A U-

## A U T U M N.

September. The first nine days generally fair, the rest of the month for the most part windy, cloudy, and wet. The principal winds S. E. and W.

October. Cloudy, wet, and windy weather prevailed. The principal wind W.

November. Fair, gloomy, sometimes foggy : frequently frosty : little rain or wind. The principal winds N. and N. W.

Some agues appeared in autumn, both in the town and country, which did not wholly disappear in the winter.

I did not learn that there had been any thing epidemic this summer or autumn ; the few fevers that I met with in both those seasons were of the low kind.

## W I N T E R, 1732, 1733.

December. The greatest part of the first thirteen days fair, the remainder  
clou-

## THE WEATHER. 29

cloudy, wet, and windy : a very warm Christmas. A great storm the twentieth at night, and the twenty-first at W. Another the twenty-ninth and thirtieth at S. W. and W. The principal winds S. E. W. and S. W.

January. Cloudy, wet, windy, and unseasonably warm : a few fair days : the fourth a storm at S. and S.W. the seventh another at S.W. the twenty-ninth another at S. W. The principal winds S. W.

February. Cloudy, wet, and stormy weather continued through the month : scarce one entire fair day, viz. the ninth. The first a storm at S. W. The third and fourth another at W. and S.W. The nineteenth another. The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W.

## S U M M A R Y.

Variable weather in the spring, the last month rainy.

Summer moderately fair and dry.

Autumn wet and windy.

A wet



A wet, windy, stormy, and warm winter.

The close of the year exhibited a remarkable epidemic, of foreign original, and like that above described in 1729, but more mortal, as the season was more advanced, viz. a catarrhal fever, or fever of cold, having previously visited Germany and Great Britain, and spread itself afterwards, not only over most parts of Europe, but travelled even to America, being perhaps the most universal disease upon record.

It began at Edinburgh December seventeenth, became very epidemic the twenty-fifth, until the middle of January, when it began to decrease, and diminished daily till the end of that month. See vol. ii. *Edinburgh Medical Essays*; where it is also observed that the horses were universally attacked with a running of the nose and cough towards the end of October and beginning of November before the appearance of this catarrhal fever among men.

It

## THE WEATHER. 31

It made its appearance in Dublin about the end of January, and continued throughout the month of February, and the weekly bills of mortality at their greatest height were 169, being about treble their usual standard ; and in London at the height of this epidemical disorder their bills amounted to 1588, viz. a greater number than for seventy years before.

Very few escaped it here. It was introduced by an acute fever, but of short duration, commonly ending in a running of the nose and eyes, more rarely a cough. A spontaneous sweating commonly attended, and relieved, and appeared to be the natural crisis, though bleeding and purging were frequently practised with success, and the blood drawn was observed to be fizy.

It proved mortal to few and those chiefly children, and asthmatic and consumptive old men ; and herein it remarkably differed from the *sudor Anglicus*, to which children and old people were less subject.

Dr.



Dr. Short's observation in his Cronological History of the Weather and Seasons, may deserve attention, viz. that bleeding was chiefly serviceable to those who had a pain or weight at the breast, and that whilst the fever was coming on, not going off: for in the last case it hurted, and left a bad cough and weakness.

N. B. The Dunkirk fever, so called from its being brought by our soldiers from that place, and which Dr. Mead reckons a species of the *sudor Anglicus*, which visited London in 1713, visited us here also, and was mortal to few.

The author mentioned deduces its original from the plague, which a few years before broke out at Dantzic. At London it began only with a pain in the head, and went off in large sweats, usually after a day's confinement; but at Dunkirk it was attended with the additional symptoms of vomiting, diarrhœa, &c. See *Mead* of the Plague.

The



## T H E   W E A T H E R.   33

The sum total of burials this year in Dublin was two thousand five hundred thirty-four.

### S P R I N G, 1733.

March. Alternities of cloudy and fair weather at the beginning; but the succeeding and greater part of the month frequent snows, rains, and fleet, and excessively cold. The twenty-fifth very warm, and concluded warm and fair. The winds N. E. S. E. N. W. and N.

April. Fair and dry weather prevailed, though variegated with clouds and rain. The principal winds E. N. E. and S. E.

May. Uncommonly fair and dry through the greatest part of the month. The principal winds S. E. E. and N. E.

### S U M M E R.

June. Fair and dry the first six days: afterwards showers were interspersed; though fair weather prevailed through the month in general. The thirteenth and

D

t went

twenty-eighth thunder. The principal wind S. E.

July. Fair and dry for the most part. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, hot and sultry; the sixteenth and seventeenth thunder, lightning, and rain. The principal winds W. and N.W.

August. Cloudy, and frequently wet and windy: a cold month and a sudden onset as of winter. The twelfth a storm at W. The principal winds W. N. W. and S.W.

### A U T U M N.

September. Some fair days, but for the most part cloudy, wet, and windy. The twenty-sixth thunder. The principal winds N. W. and S. E.

October. Mostly fair: windy towards the end. The twentieth a hoar-frost. The principal winds S. W. S. E. and N.

November. For the most part cloudy, wet, and windy. The principal winds S.W. and W.

W I N-

W I N T E R, 1733, 1734.

December. Wet and very windy. The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, stormy at S.W. the thirteenth thunder and hail : the twenty-third high wind at S.W. with lightning, like a whirlwind or tornado. The principal winds S. W. and S.

January. The first seven days some snow and frost, and this partly with a S. W. wind : also the thirteenth and fourteenth frost : the ninth and tenth rainy : the rest of the month for the most part fair, and sometimes cloudy, foggy, and hazy : winds various, W. S. W. S. E. and N. W.

February. The first half of the month generally fair and dry, the remaining part mostly cloudy, wet, and windy ; the twelfth warm, the fourteenth and fifteenth a storm, and continued windy the three following days. The principal winds W. S. W. and S.

D 2

S U M-



## SUMMARY.

A very dry spring.

A dry summer, but ended wet and windy.

A wet and windy autumn.

A wet, windy, and very warm winter, and so in England. The primroses and violets were blossoming at Christmas.

Some agues and intermitting disorders and anginas occurred in the spring; but in summer the agues became very epidemic, and continued in autumn; when also a few sporadic, low, petechial fevers appeared, and several diarrhœas and dysenteries in autumn and in December.

Perhaps the dryness of the spring, and part of the summer, may be here observed as no way favouring the common supposition of the aguish constitution being promoted by the contrary disposition of the air, viz. redundant moisture, which was remarkably the case in the two following years.

To

To this I answer, First, that in accounting for the operation of the weather on human bodies, we are to attend not only to the present prevailing state of the air, but also to the preceding condition of it; which sometimes may not operate until succeeded by a contrary temperature. Now in the present case, it is certain that the preceding winter was excessively moist and warm, and even the preceding autumn was wet and windy: and as the petechial fever which attended the moist winters of 1734 and 1735, became more epidemic in the subsequent hot summer of 1736, and as some inflammatory disorders, which owed their origin to the intenseness of the cold as a predisposing cause, have been observed to become more frequent on the thaw, why might not the like vicissitude have an analogous effect in the present case?

Secondly, Different diseases may attend the same state of the weather from the difference of the constitutions of men,



which Dr. Huxham has ingeniously accounted for in his Essay on Fevers in the following words: “ Sometimes intermitting fevers are very rife and contemporary with epidemic pleurifies and peripneumonies, as was particularly observed in the year 1744; and this diversity of effects from the cold air may easily be deduced from the diversity of constitutions; viz. in some bracing up the fibres and inspissating the humours to that degree of viscosity as to produce inflammatory fevers; whilst in others of a laxer habit, it only produced such a degree of viscosity as is proper to intermittents.”

Thirdly, According to Dr. Short’s observation in his Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, on a review of these for several centuries, it appears, that agues attend any excesses of the seasons, whether the excessively drougthy and hot, or the excessively wet and rainy; and that they are also the product of inequalities of the seasons, agreeably to the above observations



vations cited from the German Ephemerides, v. g. of uncommon heat immediately succeeding severe cold, or intense cold succeeding great heat.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand six hundred and eight.

# S P R I N G, 1734.

March. Wet and windy: the twenty-third a storm at S. The principal winds S. W. and W.

April. Warm and serene like June, especially to the sixteenth day, and a forward spring: the latter part of the month showers more frequent, and sometimes a little hail: the nineteenth, cold and a storm at night, with lightning. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.

May. Unusually cold, with alternities of fair, cloudy, and wet weather, but frequently hail, some hoar-frosts and snow; so that the twenty-fourth was the first summer-like day. The fourteenth and fifteenth hail, thunder, and lightning:

D 4 the

the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, a great fall of rain with N. E. and S. E. winds. The principal winds N. N. W. S. E. and E.

In the spring appeared some agues and coughs.

### S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy and wet weather prevailed. The principal winds S. E.

July. Cloudy, wet, and mizzling weather prevailed. The principal wind W.

August. Fair weather prevailed, but clouds and showers were frequently interspersed: the latter part of the month windy. The principal winds W. and S. E.

In the summer agues were frequent.

### A U T U M N.

September. The beginning and end of the month wet and windy, the middle mostly fair. The principal winds W. and S. W.

I

October.

## THE WEATHER. 41

October. The first day a storm at S. W. and thunder and lightning: else serene, cloudy, hazy, foggy, mizzling and rain alternately. The principal winds S. W. N. W. and W.

November. Alternities of fair, cloudy, hazy, and foggy weather: the eighth and twenty-seventh frost, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth snow, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth stormy at W. and S. W. twenty-third and twenty-fourth rainy. The principal wind S. E.

## WINTER, 1734, 1735.

December. Cloudy, rainy, and windy weather prevailed: a few fair days: the fourteenth a great storm at S. W. the twenty-second frost. The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W.

January. Cloudy, rainy and windy weather prevailed: sometimes foggy and mizzling. The seventh and eighth a storm at S. W: the ninth, tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twenty-first and twenty-fifth frost.

The



The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W.

February. Cloudy, mizzling, and moist for the most part to the seventeenth: the sixth warm like summer: from the seventeenth to the end fairer: the nineteenth snow and hail: the twenty-first frost. The seventh, tenth, and twenty-third windy at S. W. and W. the principal winds S. W. W. and N. W.

#### S U M M A R Y.

The two first months of spring very warm (and so in England) but followed by a cold and nipping May, which hurted the fruits, and burnt the grafs.

A wet summer: much straw and little grain: grafs plentiful in the uplands.

Autumn variable.

A wet, windy, and generally mild winter.

N. B. The state of the weather in England from Short's Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, agrees very

very nearly to ours, viz. " From September the twenty-eighth 1731, to June the twelfth 1734, it was mostly droughty, no general or great floods or rains, and the springs failed in most places: then June the twelfth 1734, began the long wet season, and continued mostly to February the second 1736, viz. a year and eight months, after two years and nine months drought."

In autumn (and especially in winter, when also some agues appeared) we had the low fever called nervous (and sometimes petechial from the spots that frequently attended, altho' probably not essential) the distinguishing symptoms of which were chiefly, that the first attack was frequently slow and deceitful, the pulse sometimes scarce quicker than in health, else quick and low, nor was the heat great or constant: they had frequent suspiria or laborious breathing.

The time of the crisis was various, as the seventh, eleventh, fifteenth, and one  
and



and twentieth days. I observed several of these to recover easily.

It is no new thing with us for this low kind of fever to prevail in the winter season : for it did so likewise in the same season in the morbid constitution of 1727, 1728, 1729, and 1730 ; as also in 1735, and in the years 1745 and 1746.

And it may be worth observing that this disorder is far from being peculiar to these islands : for I find in the epidemic constitutions in Germany, that the petechial and purple spotted fever, wherein the quickness of the pulse and heat of the body was scarce greater than in health, did as frequently attend on a changeable state of weather in winter, as much or rather more than in other seasons of the year ; and moreover I find by a medium taken by Dr. Bryan Robinson, of the number of deaths each quarter for forty years, from the bills of mortality in Dublin, that the greatest number from fever actually happened in the winter-quarter ; so that,  
altho'



## THE WEATHER. 45

altho' the number of deaths from the article of fever in the summer-quarter was greater than either in spring or autumn, yet it was less than in winter, viz. as seventeen thousand five hundred and twenty-three, to eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty.

It is moreover observable, that this and the following year were not less remarkable for extraordinary moisture, than for the prevalence of the same epidemic diseases, viz. chiefly the intermittent and low kind of fevers. The sum total of the burials this year was two thousand four hundred and sixty-six.

### S P R I N G 1735.

March. Cloudy and wet weather prevailed. The thirteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fourth cold, and some frost, snow, or hail. The principal winds N.E. S.E. and N.W.

April was alternately fair, cloudy, and wet as usual. The principal winds S.E. W. N.E. and S.W.

May

May was cold, dry, and parching, sometimes cloudy and a little wet, sometimes hail. The principal winds N.W. N. N.E.

### S U M M E R.

June. Cloudy, wet, and cold weather prevailed, sometimes windy. The principal winds W. S.W. and N.W.

July was cloudy, wet, and cold, sometimes windy, few summer days. A very backward season in fruits and grain. The principal winds N.W. S.E. S.W. and W.

August. The first eleven days generally fair, and the winds S.E. and N.E. thence to the end wet and windy with S.W. and W. winds.

Hear Dr. Huxham's melancholic description of their summer this year at Plymouth, having been much like ours, viz. "Omnes fructus horæi acerbi sunt & immaturi : vix audis cicadam : rari volitant papiliones : plurimæ aviculæ canentes inter plumas exuendas intereunt."

Agues,

## THE WEATHER. 47

Agues, which had been frequent in April and May, were protracted to June and July, and required the utmost attention and sagacity in the physician, being frequently disguised under the appearance of other diseases; and those who were attacked with them, were subject to frequent relapses: and Huxham makes the like observation of the agues at Plymouth in the years 1734 and 1735, viz. that even the vernal tertians were very obstinate, and the patients subject to relapses on the slightest occasions. At the latter end of May and beginning of June, slight anginas prevailed much.

In June and July appeared some sporadic petechial fevers; but we shall see that these grow more frequent at the latter end of winter.

## A U T U M N.

September was for the most part cloudy and rainy, sometimes windy; the two first days very sultry, cold afterwards:  
the



the twentieth hot again. The principal winds S. E. and W.

October was hazy and cloudy, with frequent rains, yet several fair days. The first, eleventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth cold. The principal winds S. E. and E.

November. Wet and windy weather prevailed, there were but few fair days. The principal winds S. E. W. S. W. and N. W.

In autumn the intermittent fevers or agues were observed remarkably to affect the stomach and bowels with a tendency to a diarrhœa, which last disorder also, without a fever, prevailed much about the same time.

#### W I N T E R, 1735, 1736.

December. Cloudy, wet, and mizzling weather prevailed. The eighth thunder and lightning; the fifth, fourteenth, and fifteenth frost. The principal winds S. E. S. W. and W.

On

On Christmas-day some pear-trees were in bloffom.

January was very rainy and frequently windy : the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-third frost, some little snow and fleet intersperfed : the principal winds S.W. and S.E. both attended with wet weather.

February. A good deal of rain, and frequently snow and fleet, the twelfth, eighteenth, and twenty-fourth frost. The principal winds N.W. N. S.E. and E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Of the spring the two first months were pretty open ; but succeeded by a cold and dry May.

The summer cold and wet like winter.

Autumn wet.

Winter open.

Abundance of moisture thro' the three seasons of summer, autumn, and winter.

In December and January there was a fever, which in divers subjects agreed in

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many

many common symptoms, and particularly in the supervening event of rheumatic pains succeeding in those who survived. Towards the eighth of January something like this became epidemical, at least in the barracks, resembling a true pleurisy, as to pain, fever, pulse, and fizy blood, in which bleeding was ordered and repeated; tho' it was observable that most that were bled died: but those in whom bleeding was omitted recovered, and in these it commonly ended in a rheumatic pain in the shoulder, as the side became disengaged.

This may serve as an instance of the importance of Wintringham's observation in his *Commentarium Nosologicum*, viz. that it is of use to attend to the qualities of the seasons accompanying epidemic diseases, inasmuch that in a hot and dry intemperature of the air long continuing, the degree of inflammation and other symptoms depending thereon, are more violent, and even so far as to require a different  
treat-



treatment, v. g. more bleeding, but in a cold and moist intemperature of the air (which was egregiously the case here) the blood was less inflamed, and less bleeding was required: and to this agrees Huxham's remark, that in continued wet weather, persons under pleuritic disorders, in general, do not bear the loss of much blood.

Towards the end of January and in February, petechial fevers were frequent, and fatal to several, notwithstanding the repeated application of blisters, and the liberal use of strong cordials.

There was also this winter-quarter, at the same time with the petechial, a fever attended with a diarrhœa, almost through the whole course of it, with great weakness, the tongue white, but seldom dry: for many days before the fever ceased, they made large quantities of an almost limpid urine.

Plentiful diluting with decoctum album, the use of the testacea and rhubarb,

barb, with diascordium, succeeded best: this fever lasted sometimes above twenty days.

It is very obvious to suppose, that such a constitution of the air, as the above described, which was neither able to bring fruits to maturity, nor to invigorate and enliven other animals, did also greatly relax and leave unstrung the fibres constituting the vascular system in the human body; and, consequently, was less able to bring fevers to a speedy coction by sweat, their most frequent and natural crisis.

To this agrees Aph. 16. lib. 3. of Hippocrates. “*Affiduis imbris morbi fere fiunt febres longæ, fluxiones alvi, putredines, prolapsus cartilaginis, ensiformis, &c.*” And Short, in his Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, remarks as a frequent thing, that in a moist, southerly, rainy season, a looseness attends the diseases of the constitution.

This, viz. the petechial fever, was frequent, not only here, but in England and  
Scotland

Scotland this year, and attacked chiefly the poorer sort, not wine-drinkers. See MED. ESSAYS, vol. 4.

Short, on a survey of a long series of the prevailing concomitant weather and diseases, observes, that the far greater part of the epidemic seasons of spotted fevers, were from rain, or from moist and southerly constitutions.

March. Alternately fair and cloudy the first ten days, and cold and snow sometimes; thence to the eighteenth, fair and summer-like; thence to the end, often cloudy and wet. The principal winds S. E. S. N. E. and E.

April. Alternately fair, cloudy, and rainy: from the tenth to the fifteenth cold, and hail and frost. The principal winds S. E. and N. W.

May fair, but frequent and plentiful rains were interposed: the nineteenth and thirty-first days very hot, the principal winds S. E. and N. E.



Petechial fevers, which had been frequent last winter, continued to be so in March, nor was April and May free from them.

April was the most unhealthy of the three spring months: throughout this month were frequent, certain eruptions on the skin called rashes, affecting chiefly young persons, in some measure resembling the measles, but wanting the pathognomonic signs. Some feverishness commonly preceded the eruption: they commonly vanished in forty-eight hours, nor required the assistance of the physician.

There appeared also in the same month some intermitting disorders, but irregular in their type, and some violent colds, almost equal to fevers, though not confining the persons affected to their beds.

### S U M M E R.

June. Mostly fair and very hot, the hottest June that is remembered since the year

year 1723. The principal winds E. S. E. N. E. W. and N. W.

July. Mostly fair and hot, but not without showers. The principal winds W. S. W. S. E. S. E. and N. E.

August. Fair weather prevailed, but clouds and rain frequently interposed. The principal winds S. E. S. W. and N. W.

This summer was as remarkable for heat, as the preceding one had been for coldness and moisture. Such transitions from one extreme to another must undoubtedly affect the human body; and, according to the concurrent observations of Wintringham and Huxham, predispose to the petechial fevers which attended, and became much more frequent and fatal to several (especially to those of higher condition) being advanced to a higher degree of malignity by the excessive heat of the season\*, and accordingly, there was the

\* It has been observed of spotted fevers, that though they may set in at all times of the year, yet, like the plague, they generally display their fatal virulence at summer and harvest.



greatest increase of deaths in the weekly bills during summer, and chiefly by the articles of fever and small-pox.

The principal distinguishing symptoms of the aforesaid fever were an anxiety, frequent sighing, a heavy and laborious breathing, a delirium, and subsultus tendinum; and these symptoms, increased with a supervening coma, usually put an end to the tragical scene. The pulse was various; for though it was frequently low and weak, it was sometimes strong and full, as divers authors have observed the pulse to be weak and low in the beginning, but to become stronger in the progress of the low nervous fevers; the blood not always florid, but fizy in some. The spots observed no certain time in their eruption, nor agreed in their dimensions nor colour, which in different subjects was diversified through all the several shades from a red to a purple.

It proved fatal to some the tenth or eleventh, to others the fourteenth, to  
some



some the twenty-first or twenty-fourth day. A bilious diarrhœa frequently attended, which it was dangerous either to restrain suddenly, or to let run too long; for in the first case worse symptoms followed; in the latter, the crisis (which when left to nature was often by sweat) was protracted.

As to the use of blisters, though I know that several emerged on their application, and believe that under some circumstances they might have been properly applied, yet it must be acknowledged that they more frequently proved unsuccessful, even in the hands of the learned, among persons of note; whilst many of the poor, with a diet entirely low, and chiefly the use of their usual julep, butter-milk-whey, and with little or no medicines, recovered; which, whether it was owing to the want of a due attention to Baglivi's caution against the use of the cantharides in hot and dry habits of body, in very hot weather, and where the blood inclines to a  
colli-

colliquative state, or whether this diversity of the fate of the rich and poor were owing to a more putrescent state of the animal juices, promoted by the freer use of animal food among the former than among the latter, or to the invincible difficulty of the cases, when the physician has the misfortune (as he too often has) of being called in when nature is sinking under her last struggles, I shall leave to be determined by others upon mature deliberation.

#### A U T U M N.

September serene, but frequently cloudy, foggy, mizzling, and sometimes a little rain and wind. The principal winds S. W. N. W. and W.

October. Fair weather prevailed, cloudy, foggy, and wet at intervals. The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth an unusual warmth in the air, followed by great storms at S. W. the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth. The principal winds S. W. W. and S. E.

No-

## THE WEATHER. 59

November. Fair, but with frequent clouds, some fogs and rain, and often windy. The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh a frost. The principal winds W. and N. W.

From the latter end of August, and throughout September, appeared a few intermittent fevers, and very irregular, but the fever of last summer was much rarer. The fore part of September exhibited, as usual, several diarrhœas and dysenteries, and October some choleras.

## WINTER, 1736, 1737.

December. Wet and windy for the most part, but a few fair days: the fourteenth snow: the fifteenth and twenty-first frosty. The principal winds W. and S. W.

January. Cloudy, hazy, and frequently wet and windy, but a few fair days. The principal winds W. and N. W. January the seventeenth, a spring of grass appeared in the country.

Fe-



February. Cloudy, windy, and wet: a few fair days. The thirteenth a storm at S. W. The sixteenth and seventeenth, another at S. W. and W. The principal winds N. W. W. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

A mild spring for the most part, though not without some frost and changeable weather.

One of the hottest summers that has been remembered.

Autumn moderately fair and mild. Winter very open, wet, and windy: little frost.

The three winter months exhibited scarce any thing remarkable but colds, which were common to us and some parts of England at the same time, particularly in January, when there was a very epidemic one, scarce sparing a family: it was violent in its attack, yet by keeping warm and diluting, it vanished in a few days; but if neglected in the beginning, it put on the  
the

## THE WEATHER. 61

the appearance of a peripneumonia notha, with great cough, and in many, erysipelatous swellings in the face.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand one hundred and one.

### S P R I N G, 1737.

March. Variable from serene to cloudy, and rain interspersed. The principal winds S. E. N. W. and W.

April. Fair, cloudy, rain and squally weather interchangeably, but fair weather prevailed. The principal winds E. S. E. N. E. and S. W.

May. The fore part of the month fair, cloudy, and a little rain alternately; the latter part hot and dry. The principal winds throughout the month S. E. and E.

### S U M M E R.

June. Fair weather prevailed, sometimes cloudy and a little rain: several cold days the fore part of the month, and hot  
I ones

ones the latter part. The principal winds N. W. W. S. E. N. E. and E.

July. Generally fair, except some showers at the latter end. The first nine days excessively hot. The twenty-first a storm at S. W. winds variable S. W. N. W. E. S. E. and N. E.

August. Cloudy, wet, windy, and cold weather prevailed. The sixth a slight frost. The dog-days cold both in England and Ireland. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and N.

#### A U T U M N.

September. Fair weather prevailed; some days sultry like dog-days: some clouds and rain interspersed. The principal winds S. E. S. W. N. W. and W.

October. Fair weather prevailed, but clouds and rain were frequently interposed. The principal winds N. E. N. S. W. S. E. and E.

November. As in the two preceding months, the fair weather rather prevailed,  
but



but with alternities of cloudy, windy, mizzling weather, and rain. The twenty-ninth a frost. The principal winds W. and S. W.

(I spent good part of the summer this year in England; but Dr. Richard Weld continued the Diary of the Weather in Dublin during my absence; and as to the diseases I can only give what seemed most remarkable in autumn and winter.)

Some dysenteries appeared in August and September; and in the beginning of September several chin-coughs and tumours of the face, and particularly of the eyelids, were common to us in Dublin, and in the neighbouring counties of Kildare and Wicklow: one of these I met with was erysipelatous, and accompanied with an acute fever.

The month of October was eminently distinguished by the invasion of an epidemic catarrhal fever. It had made its first appearance in London in August, and was at its heighth about the middle of Sep-

September. It seems to have travelled gradually to the West and North: for Bristol and Cork had it in the beginning of October, whereas I did not hear of it in Dublin till the middle of that month: It visited every province in this kingdom; the county of Westmeath had it later than we, and Lurgan in Ulster, had it not till the fourteenth of November, when we were recovering\*.

It attacked with shivering, foreness of the limbs, pains in the head and back, restlessness, a cough and running at the nose and eyes; and, in some, a delirium: some had sore throats. Its first attack was mild, and the pulse scarce advanced above the natural stroke; but in the progress of the disease, it was quicker, the urine redder, the blood fizy, the pain of the head and limbs more severe. This description agrees with Dr. Short's

\* Short, on the Bills of Mortality, remarks, that most epidemic diseases have their rise in the South, and spread gradually to the North and West of England.



account in his Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, viz. that in Yorkshire this catarrhus fever was more severe than that above in 1733, and that bleeding was more necessary.

By keeping confined and warm, it commonly vanished in about three days: otherwise, it lasted much longer. Besides the cough and running at the nose and eyes, which in many were inflamed, sweating was the discharge which relieved most, and on the first invasion, on going to bed and drinking plentifully of thin diluting liquors, they fell almost instantly into profuse sweats, which took off their complaints in one day: so that it might be called an ephamera; but at the height it proved of four or five more days duration.

The asthmatic and consumptive were more vehemently affected by it, to many of whom in Dublin it proved mortal.

In London, at the height of this disease, their weekly bill rose to near double

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the usual standard, viz. to eight hundred and sixty-one; but in Dublin, in the week ending October the twenty-eighth, the bill of mortality was increased to one hundred and forty-four, which was about three times the usual number: whereas it will appear, that the reverse of this obtained in the influenza, A. D. 1743 (the same disease under another name) viz. wherein in London their weekly bill rose to treble, whereas in Dublin, it scarce rose to double the usual number; the reason of which difference it is very obvious to assign, viz. the difference of the seasons in which these diseases appeared in these places at these different times, viz. in the present year it arrived in Dublin further on in the winter than in London, where it arrived at its height in the middle of September; but it did not reach us till the middle of October: whereas in 1743, it appeared with us farther on in the spring, viz. in May, having visited London in April, and consequently with  
us

us the warmth of the advancing season promoted the natural crisis by the skin; whereas in the present year the daily advancing cold retarded it.

With this catarrhal fever were interspersed some others of longer duration, but of a quite different nature; for this was a foreign disease *fui generis*, which was neither prevented by the others, though attended also with a cough (several who had laboured under these being seized with this new infection in common with others) nor did it prevent coughs and peripneumonies in others, who were seized with these afterwards.

W I N T E R, 1737, 1738.

December. Mostly cloudy, wet, windy, and foggy at intervals, but few fair days. The eighteenth a storm at S. A little frost with the fog, but not lasting. The principal wind S. W.

January. Cloudy, windy, and wet: for some time unusually warm, and, contrary

to custom, warmer than December. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, stormy at S. W. The principal wind S. W.

February. Great variety and changes of weather, fair, cloudy, wet, windy; sometimes warm like summer, then frost, snow, and hail; and the twenty-seventh thunder and lightning. The principal winds S. W. N. W. S. and S. E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring warm, and May excessively hot.

Summer mostly fair, but great changes as to the temperature of the air; some days excessively hot, others very cold, and August a winter-like month.

Autumn fair and mild.

Winter open.

The months of December, January, and February, though in general very healthful, were not wholly exempt from fevers, some of which were of the low kind, and the pulse scarce sensibly quick: one of these proved fatal on the fifth or sixth day.



## THE WEATHER. 69

In February were violent colds, sore throats, and some tumors of the parotids.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand two hundred and seventeen.

### S P R I N G.

March. The fore and greater part of the month alternately fair, cloudy, rainy, and sometimes a little wind: it concluded with soft spring weather. Winds variable from N. W. S. W. and W. to N. E. N. and S.

April. The fore and greater part of the month alternately cloudy, showery, and fair. From the nineteenth to the end a good deal of rain and cold weather, with hail. The winds S. E. W. N. W. N. E. and S. W.

May. Fair and cloudy weather interchangeably; and a good deal of rain. The principal wind S. E.

Agues, which had disappeared since the two last hot summers, made their appearance again this spring, and even in June

and July, and frequently disguised under the appearance of other diseases.

## S U M M E R.

June. A cold and wet month, but concluded hot. The principal winds S. W.

July. The prevailing weather was fair, and frequently hot, not without rain interspersed. The twenty-eighth a storm at W. N. W. The principal winds W. and S. W.

August. A wet and cold month generally. The principal winds W. and N. W.

The small-pox was of a bad kind, and frequently mortal; but became very mild and favourable in August.

The month of June was not quite exempt from fevers, such as described in the year 1736.

## A U T U M N.

September. Generally wet and windy, and sometimes cold to the seventeenth; the principal

## THE WEATHER. 71

principal wind S. W. The ninth a storm at S. W. From the eighteenth to the end mostly fair, and the wind N. E. S. E. and E.

October. A cloudy and rainy month, the winds W. N. W. S. E. S. and S. W.

November. Generally hazy and cloudy, with little rain to the nineteenth, and the wind S. E. with a high barometer: from the nineteenth to the end wet, and the wind S. W. The twentieth and twenty-fourth, stormy at S. W.

In the autumn, in several parts of the town, besides violent colds and fore throats, appeared also an acute fever of four, five, six, or seven days duration, attended with an inflammation in the throat and neighbouring glands, and an intense pain in the head. A large spontaneous sweat proved critical to some of them: others had eruptions on the skin of various kinds.

## WINTER, 1738, 1739.

December. The first seven days windy and wet. The sixth and seventh stormy



at S. W. and N. W. with lightning: thence to the end of the month vicissitudes of moist fogs, frosts, wind, and rain. The twenty-sixth at night stormy at W. The principal winds W. and S. W.

January. Generally windy and wet. The thirteenth at night, and fourteenth in the morning, a sultry day preceding, was a violent storm at S. W. which was succeeded by good weather for five days following. The principal winds W. and S. W.

February. The four first days mostly fair, thence to the fourteenth generally windy or wet: the eleventh and twelfth, a storm at S. W. which, as that of the foregoing month, was preceded by sultry weather. The principal winds W. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring seasonable.

Summer cold and wet, except July, which was hot and dry.

Autumn

## THE WEATHER. 73

Autumn for the most part wet.

Winter wet and stormy.

The months of December, January, and February, though very wet and windy, were remarkably healthful.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand five hundred and six.

## S P R I N G, 1739.

March. Mostly fair the first seven days, otherwise unusually cold and frosty, and much more remarkable for frost, hail, and snow, than wind; particularly from the tenth, to the twenty-first, with N. and N. E. winds. It concluded hazy and cloudy, with W. and S. W. winds.

April. Alternately fair and showery as usual; but the general temperature of the month was unusually cold, with frequent snow and hail, to the great prejudice of the vegetables. The principal winds the fore part of the month, N. and N. W. the latter N. E. and S. E.

May.



May. The preceding half of the month alternately fair, cloudy, and wet, and the principal winds S. E. The other half was fair. The twenty-second thunder and showers, and the principal winds E. and N. E.

The spring, especially March and April, were attended with colds, a few eruptive fevers, and some intermitting ones. In May appeared divers inflammatory disorders affecting the jaws, face, and eyes, and some miliary fevers, both which also attended the month of June.

### S U M M E R.

June. Excepting a very few hot and fair days with S. E. and E. winds, the month was generally moist and cold, and the principal winds W. and S. W.

July. Unusually cold and moist, the thermometer not higher than in May; but the hygrometer was heavier than in the two last months. Few days without rain, except from the fifteenth to the  
twenty-



twenty-second. The principal winds to the eleventh S. W. thence to the end N. N. E. or N. W.

August. The first nine days variable, and the winds N. N. W. E. and S. E. From the ninth to the twentieth fair, and the winds E. and S. E. thence to the end rainy, and mostly S. W. and it concluded N. W. and cold, wet and windy.

The latter part of July, and the months of August, September, and October, were infested with a fever, which was very frequent during this period, not unlike that of the autumn of the preceding year; with which compare also the years 1741, 1745, 1748. It was attended with an intense pain in the head. It terminated sometimes in four, for the most part in five or six days, sometimes in nine, and commonly in a critical sweat: it was far from being mortal. I was assured of seventy of the poorer sort at the same time in this fever, abandoned to the use of whey and God's good providence, who  
all

all recovered. The crisis, however, was very imperfect, for they were subject to relapses, even sometimes to the third time; nor did their urine come to a complete separation.

Divers of them, as their fever declined, had a paroxysm in the evening, and in some there succeeded pains in the limbs.

#### A U T U M N.

September. Generally very wet: the tenth at night a great storm of rain and wind at N. some interpositions of fair weather: the winds variable, S. W. S. W. N. W. S. E. E. N. and N. E.

October. Generally dry and foggy to the twenty-fifth, and sometimes cold, and the winds S. E. and N. E. thence to the end wet and stormy, S. W. and N. W. and concluded windy at S. E.

November. Alternities of rain, frost, stormy and mostly foggy weather, and the winds accordingly variable from E. to S. E. W. S. and N. W.

In



## THE WEATHER. 77

In October appeared some dysenteries; and in October, November, and December, besides cold, we had anomalous measles, erysipelas's and inflammations about the neck and face.

### WINTER, 1739, 1740.

December for the most part fair, but with moist fogs and frost interposed: from the fifth to the ninth, wet and windy at S. W. which was the prevailing wind the fore part of the month. From the twenty-seventh to the end a most intense frost, and attended with a high wind intolerably piercing at S. E. and E.

January. The frost concluding the last month continued throughout this: the greatest intensity of cold was at the twenty-seventh at night; the month concluded with a S. E. wind, attended with a gradual, but not durable thaw.

February. The frost continued, though with a little interruption to the fourteenth; with winds S. E. and N. E. then succeeded  
a com-



a complete thaw, with alternities of clouds, rain, and fair weather: winds N. W. W. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring mostly cold.

Summer very wet.

Autumn variable.

Winter frosty, after a long series of open winters.

December was not free from other inflammatory disorders, besides those mentioned last autumn, which grew more violent the two following months of January and February, the time of the great frost, which was very prolific in coughs, attended with sore throats, pleurifies, and peripneumonies, which were very frequent both in the town and country. They bore bleeding well, and the blood was fizy; and no wonder intense cold producing the same effects as intense heat, viz. a density of the blood, and a constriction of the vessels.

It

It was a fatal season to many, not only the old, infirm, and asthmatic, but to children also. Our weekly bill rose in these two months to one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty, near triple the ordinary number.

It was worthy of observation, as an instance of the effects of vicissitudes in the weather, that many sickened on the thaw who had been well in the frost, which Wintringham also observes to have happened in the inflammatory diseases attendant on such seasons\*: and from hence we may learn the necessity of a retrospection, as well as a present view of the state of the weather, which may be further illustrated by another observation, viz. that divers diseases which appear in autumn, do rage more violently according to the degree of the heat of the preceding summer, which heat laid the foundation for

\* The springs of watches, which are apt to be affected by severe frosts, do not commonly break till the thaw.

those

those disorders raging more on the succeeding stoppage of perspiration in autumn.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand two hundred and one.

### S P R I N G, 1740.

March. There was a little mild weather at the beginning, but it was generally a very dry and dusty March, and the principal winds were at some point of the N.

April. A preternaturally cold and dry month, little falling weather but hail or snow. The principal winds E. and N. E. The spring six weeks more backward than usual.

May. Frost and snow at the beginning: the disposition to drought continued, though there were some rainy days. The principal wind N. E.

In the spring pleurifies, peripneumonies, quinsies, tumours of the parotids, and ophthalmies were frequent.

The small pox began to rage in May, of which more in summer.

S U M-



## THE WEATHER. 81

### S U M M E R.

June dry, and from the seventeenth to the twenty-fourth hot, and the principal winds at some point of the N. or E.

July. The weather was variable; yet still the N. winds prevailed; and there was some frost and ice this month.

August. Generally moist: the sixth a storm at S. W. The winds variable, S. E. W. S. W. and S. for the most part.

The small-pox; which began to rage in May, increased with the summer; so that in July sixteen died of that disease in a week (a far greater number than usual) and in August twenty-two and thirty-three. At the same time they were still much more mortal at Cork than here; and were also mortal at London and at Plymouth at the same time.

Dysenteries made their appearance in July, as they did also at the same time at Plymouth, of which more in autumn and winter.

G

A U-

## A U T U M N.

September. Through the greater half of the month were frequent rains and sometimes winds, generally at S. W. thence to the end serene; it concluded frosty, and the winds at some point of the E. or N.

October. Frequent frosts throughout the month, and the principal winds from some point of the N. or E. The thirty-first a storm.

November. Frosts frequent, and much more than of late years, and the principal winds N. and N. W. Some winds, particularly a storm the twenty-first at night at S. W. with thunder and lightning.

The dysenteries, which began in July, continued through the autumn and winter; having first begun among the poor (several of whom died for want) they spread to the rich.

N. B. There was a great dearth of provisions this autumn, which proceeded almost

almost to a famine in winter; the potatoes having failed, whilst other provisions bore double or treble their usual price.

In autumn also appeared an epidemic continual fever, which did not wholly cease in winter; of which in the following year.

WINTER, 1740, 1741.

December. Variable at the beginning and end of the month: from the eighth to the twenty-first frosty. The twenty-first the thaw was followed by a violent storm at S. E. The principal winds from some point of the N. or E.

January. Hazy, wet, and windy at times: frost from the sixth to the sixteenth. Winds E. and S. E.

February. The foregoing half of the month variable, with interpositions of rain and wind, which was generally at S. W. The sixteenth a storm at S. W. From the sixteenth to the twenty-fourth frosty, and the winds at N. E. and E.



## SUMMARY.

Spring dry and cold.

Summer dry, with a predominance of northerly winds.

Autumn unusually frosty, with a continued prevalence of N. and E. winds.

Winter frosty, with a continued prevalence of N. and E. winds.

The sum total of burials this year was three thousand three hundred and four.

## SPRING, 1741.

March. Serene, dry, frosty, and dusty, and the winds E. S. E. and N. E. blasting and burning the grass, so that we had less spring by far than in February.

April. Unusually dry : showers exceedingly rare : dusty, like a summer month ; and the N. and E. winds still prevailed.

May. The great drought of the two preceding months continued throughout the greatest part of this, and the general course of the winds was E. S. E. N. E.  
and

and N. From the eleventh to the sixteenth very cold.

Besides colds and inflammatory disorders as last spring, and famine among some of the poor, the dysentery raged greatly, particularly in March, when in Dublin that article amounted to twenty-one in a week, when it arrived at its greatest height, though it was less mortal than in the country, to which the better care taken of the poor, and of their food, undoubtedly contributed.

The fever which had begun last autumn returned in spring, of which more in the sequel.

In this morbid constitution succeeding the great frost in 1739, we have a strong confirmation of the truth of Wintringham's observation of the unwholesomeness of a long continued drought, and E. winds in these islands.

## S U M M E R.

June. The long and severe drought was now tempered by frequent showers:



the nineteenth thunder-showers: the twentieth and twenty-first stormy at S. W. The fourteenth, and from the twenty-fourth to the end serene and hot, the winds variable.

July. The preceding half of the month generally serene, and the wind mostly N. E. The latter half of the month frequent showers, and the wind mostly S. W. Several very hot days, particularly the ninth, tenth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth.

August. Generally hot and dry, and more hot days than in the last month. Wind N. W.

The fever, which had begun last autumn, returned in spring, and raged through the summer. It was common to this city, to Cork, Bristol, and London, and often eluded the skill of physicians. It raged through the provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Ulster; but was most fatal to the first, where their poor were worse provided for, from whom the disease spread to the richer sort; and it was computed that one fifth part of the inhabitants died, though



though probably with exaggeration. The mortality increased with the advancing season; and with us, in Dublin, arrived at its height about the end of August; for on the twenty-eighth of that month the article of fevers in our weekly bills, amounted to thirty, above double their late usual number.

For a minute description of this fever, I refer to Dr. Connell's *Observationes Medicinales*: it shall suffice for me to point out some of its most distinguishing attendants, viz.

The first attack was commonly very mild and deceitful; so that at the beginning it was frequently supposed to be no more than a common cold: whence a neglect of early confinement, and a proper regimen, was often attended by fatal consequences.

The pulse, though variable in different subjects, and at different times of the disease, I observed several times to be scarce quicker than in health, even on the sixth, seventh, and eighth days.

The spots which sometimes attended (though not essentially) were mostly of a dusky red, sometimes purple, and sometimes intermixed with miliary pustules; and Dr. Connell in Munster observed, that, profuse hemorrhages at the nose most usually attended; but these were not so frequent with us, the disease here being less violent and less fatal; nor was the blood always in a colliquative state, but sometimes fizy, as the above named author also remarks\*.

A delirium, coma, and spasms, commonly closed the tragical scene, in which blisters had very little success, even when applied after bleeding and other evacuations; and as many miscarried under the use of blisters, so they did under that of the most generous cordials and great plenty of sack, which had no effect in

\* So Huxham observes a fizy blood to be frequent in the beginning of malignant fevers; and yet, that blood drawn two or three days after from the same person, hath been quite loose, dissolved, and as it were sanious.



raising the depressed pulse: on the other hand, it was observed, that many of the poor, abandoned through necessity to a low acefcent diet, and some of them drinking nothing but water, recovered.

This may afford a profitable hint in practice, with regard to such fevers as these, being of the putrid kind; even as in the bilious fever of Barbadoes, which is also of this kind, in which the coma, tremors, and subsultus have been observed to be increased by blisters, and the hemorrhages likewise to be hastened or increased by them\*.

Another notable circumstance seems worthy of being recorded, in relation to the subjects which this fever generally attacked, both here and in England, viz. that they were generally men, and those of a middle age, and strong, and but few women; also children were more rarely attacked†.

\* Hilary of the Weather and Diseases of Barbadoes.

† These different effects of the predominant, excessive, and unusual drought which egregiously obtained  
previous



It seems also not unworthy of notice, that through the three summer months, there was frequent here and there a fever altogether, without the malignity attending the former, of six or seven days duration, terminating in a critical sweat, as did the other also frequently; but in this the patients were subject to a relapse, even to a third or fourth time, and yet recovered.

previous to and during the present morbid constitution on the bodies of men, and those of women and children respectively, are perfectly agreeable to ancient observation, as appears from the following passage in Celsus: “*Si sicca æstas aquilones habuit, & autumnus quoque ficcus iisdem quoque aquilonibus perflatur, omnibus quidem mollioribus corporibus, inter quæ muliebria, secunda valetudo contingit, durioribus vero instare possunt & aridæ lippitudines, & febres, partim acutæ, partim longæ, & hi morbi, qui ex atra bile nascuntur.*”

And it may be worth observing, that, in the fever which raged on that called the black affizes at Oxford, though it spared no complexion nor constitution, yet, it chiefly attacked the bilious; nor did any woman or child die of it, and the poor were exempt from it.

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A U T U M N.

September. Great varieties of weather with respect to heat and cold, dryness and moisture. The seventh at night a great storm at E. The winds also were extremely variable.

October. The winds and weather variable as the last month. The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth, stormy at S. W.

November. The winds and weather variable: some frosts.

The malignant fever, of which above, as also the dysentery, though abated in autumn, did not entirely cease.

It was computed that eighty thousand died in this kingdom of the fever, dysentery, and famine, in the years 1740, 1741 \*.

W I N T E R, 1741, 1742.

December. Generally foggy and frosty, with some rain interspersed. The principal winds E. S. E. and N. E.

\* Connell Observationes Medicinales.

Janu-



January. The first twelve days variable, viz. windy, wet, serene, and sometimes frosty, and the winds variable. From the thirteenth to the end of the month stormy at S. W.

February. The stormy weather of last month, continued the first seven days of this, and was succeeded by variable weather to the fifteenth; and the winds hitherto W. and S. W. from thence to the end frost and snow, and the wind S. W. then N. S. E. and E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring excessively dry, with a continuance of E. and N. winds.

Summer hot, much more than of late.

Autumn variable in winds and weather.

A second frosty winter, with an interposition of variable and stormy weather.

The winter concluded healthy, and the bills of mortality sunk conspicuously on the stormy weather: and Short remarks, that the high winds in January put an entire stop to the fever in Yorkshire.

The



The sum total of burials this year was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

N. B. This morbid constitution seems to bear a considerable analogy to that observed by Sydenham, in the year 1665, after a very cold winter and dry spring; which was also attended with pleurifies, peripneumonies, quinsies, and other inflammatory disorders, which proved very mortal, and withal a pestilential fever, and then the pestilence itself.

And perhaps the following anecdote from Dr. Berkley, bishop of Cloyne, consisting of facts wherein there could hardly be a mistake, may deserve attention, viz.

“ In the sickly season 1741, were twenty-five fevers in the bishop's own family, which were cured by tar-water drank copiously; and the same method was practised by several of his poor neighbours with equal success. It suddenly calmed the feverish anxieties; and it was found that without bleeding, vomiting, blistering,

blistering, or any other evacuation or medicine, very bad fevers could be cured, viz. by the sole drinking of far-water milk-warm, and in good quantity, as a large glass every hour in bed: and it was observable, that such as were cured by this comfortable cordial, recovered health and spirits at once; while those who had been cured by evacuations, languished long before they recovered."

#### S P R I N G, 1742.

March. Extremely dusty, scarce any rain or high winds: generally serene and cold: the winds N. E. N. W. S. E. and E.

April. The drought of last month continued through this, which was destitute of its usual showers, except of hail at the beginning: the winds N. W. N. N. E. W. E. and S. E.\*.

\* The end of April was excessively hot and dry, like the middle of summer, so that the flies appeared.

May.



## THE WEATHER 95

May. The drought of last month continued to the sixth of this: thence to the thirteenth, serene and cold, and the winds N. N.E. and N.W. thence to the end rain and fair weather interchangeably, and the winds W. S.W. S.E. and E.

The cold and dry spring was attended with disorders not unlike those of the two preceding dry and cold springs, particularly colds and chin-coughs; and the measles were exceedingly frequent. The infirm, both young and old, and particularly the asthmatic, suffered greatly, and not less remarkably than did the vegetables, during this sharp cold season and prevalence of the N.E. winds; and the colds affected not only mankind, but the horses; and was fatal to several, both here and in England, particularly at Plymouth, where Huxham observes, that in March almost all the horses out of the stable had the mange and a purulent cough.

## S U M M E R.

June. The first half of the month mostly serene, and the winds variable; yet  
gene-



generally at some point of the E. the latter half frequent showers, often sultry, and sometimes a little thunder. The winds S. E. S. and S. W.

July. Frequent showers were interspersed through the greatest part of the month, and it was cool: the winds variable, but concluded hot; the wind E.

August. Serene and warm weather: a long continued summer: the winds E. and S. E.

The summer was more healthful than the spring, and the fever mentioned last year was far less frequent, and disappeared entirely in winter.

#### A U T U M N.

September. Variable as to serenity, wind, heat, and cold; the winds variable.

October. Generally very windy and wet. The second, tenth, and eleventh, stormy at S. W. The winds generally between S. and W. there were also frequent flight frosts.

No-

## THE WEATHER. 97

November. The beginning stormy and the wind W. thence to the end interpositions of hail, snow, and frost, and frequent fogs; and the principal winds W. N.E. E. and S.E.

The autumn produced but few diseases.

### W I N T E R, 1742, 1743.

December. The first half of the month generally frosty, and the wind S.E. the remaining part of the month frequent storms, and wind at S. W.

January. The stormy weather of last month continued with rain the first seven days of this, and the wind W. and S. W. thence to the twenty-second alternities of fog, frost, cloudy weather, and rain, and the winds E. S.E. W. and S. W. thence to the end very stormy, and the wind S. W.

February. The wet and windy weather of last month continued the first fourteen days of this, and the winds generally between S. and W. The third a great storm at S. and S. S. E. From the fourteenth to the twentieth serene, the

H

winds



winds as before: thence to the end wet and windy, the winds W. S. W. and N. W.

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring excessively dry, as the two last years, with a continued prevalence of N. and E. winds.

A second hot summer.

The autumn variable.

Winter stormy, yet not without considerable frosts interposed.

Provisions, this winter, were as plentiful as they had been scarce for the two last years: bread was sold at twenty-one pounds six ounces for a shilling, and the winter quarter was remarkably healthy and stormy.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand three hundred and twenty.

## S P R I N G, 1743.

March. A very cold month, frequent frosts, snow, and hail. The winds variable.

April.



April. The frosty weather of last month continued the first seven days of this, with hail and snow, and N. and N. W. winds: the rest of the month seasonable interpositions of showers as usual, and the winds S. W. S. E. E. and N. E.

May. Warm and unusually dry weather for the first thirteen days, and the winds E. succeeded by a sudden coldness of some days, and the winds more N. thence to the end wet and windy at times, and the winds W. and S. W.

The spring was not exempt from colds and inflammatory disorders, quinzies, ophthalmies, &c. But in April the influenza or catarrh, which had made its first appearance at Rome (where it swept away multitudes, as it did afterwards in Spain) reached London, where it proved fatal to several, especially the old and infirm; and advanced their weekly bills to one thousand one hundred, and one thousand five hundred, near treble the usual number: but it did not arrive in Dublin until May,

where it was milder and less fatal than in London, our weekly bill at its greatest height, May twenty, being only sixty-seven, which falls greatly short of the above proportion of deaths in London ; as also far short of the number dying in the two resembling epidemic disorders of 1732, 1733, and 1737, described above, the first of which was at the latter end of winter and beginning of spring, the latter in October : whereas this made its attack on us here at the end of the spring, a season less favourable to the disease, as more encouraging the necessary perspiration, by which the distemper was usually carried off. Compare also the year 1762, where is a return of the like epidemic.

It visited the remote parts of Ulster and Munster, scarce sparing a family, and spread itself over Europe like the two epidemic disorders above mentioned.

Forestus mentions an epidemical cough and catarrh, which over-ran all Europe in six weeks time, of which scarce one in a thou-



thousand died ; from which however the influenza differed, proving fatal to several.

The attack was like that of a violent cold tending to a fever, it being truly a catarrhal fever. It began commonly with horrors, a great pain in the head and back, foreness of the chest and limbs, in some sore throats, lowness of spirits attended in others, and in some a slight delirium, in others a vomiting attended.

The tongue was for the most part white, the pulse but rarely quick, the blood fizy.

The natural crisis was by sweat, the first or second day, though in some weakly persons the sweat was protracted till the third or fourth day, and some held out to the fourteenth and twenty-first day, and died.

It was observed to leave the hypochondriacal weak and low for a considerable time. It proved fatal to many of the old, infirm, asthmatic, and tabid.



I observed some remains of it to continue with us to the latter end of July.

Now in order to illustrate the above history, and to take off surprize from the less learned reader, I shall here exhibit, from the collections of the indefatigable Dr. Short, in his Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, an account of some other notable epidemics in several respects similar to this, viz.

1. The Sudor Anglicus, which made its first appearance in England in the year 1485, when it was very fatal, killing many in three or four hours, and in some towns a half, in others a third, of their inhabitants.

Its second visit was in 1506, when it was not so fatal as before, the remedy being found out, viz. going to bed, and promoting large sweats for a day.

It differed remarkably from the influenza in the subjects it attacked, which were mostly strong persons between thirty  
and

and fifty, and rarely affected the old, which the influenza attacked most.

2. In the year 1688, in the middle of May, a fever began, at London, which spread over all England, and likewise over all Ireland in July: also it spread over all Europe from east to west. It seldom held the sick above two or three days, except they were let blood, and then it lasted seven or eight before the sweat (which was the general crisis) began.

Not one of fifteen escaped, yet not one of a thousand died; and it was observed both in England and Ireland some time before the fever began, that a slight, but universal disease, seized the horses, viz. a great defluxion of rheum from their noses.

3. A like disorder prevailed also A. D. 1691, in many parts of Europe, in London, and afterwards in Dublin, travelling from east to west, as did the influenza, and likewise the catarrhal fever of 1732, and 1737.



4. The Dunkirk fever, so called from its being brought by soldiers from that place, which appeared in London in 1713, \* having probably had its original from the plague which broke out a few years before at Dantzick, began only with a pain in the head, and went off usually in large sweats after a day's confinement ; but at Dunkirk it was attended with the additional symptoms of vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.

Dr. Short adds to the symptoms a severe dry cough, and says that sweating and diuretics were the cure, but bleeding was very pernicious or fatal.

5. The disease called coccaluche or coccalucio (because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over their heads) came from the island Melite in Africa into Sicily, A. D. 1510, so into Spain and Italy, and thence over the Alps into Portugal, Hungary, and a great part of Germany, even to the Baltic Sea, every month shift-

\* Mead on the Plague.



ing its situation with the wind, so into France, Britain, &c. raging over all Europe, not missing a family, scarce a person. This also was an epidemic catarrh, and was attended with a grievous pain in the head, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and a teasing cough, threatening suffocation. The first days it was without spitting; but the seventh or eighth day much phlegm was spit up, and then the cough and shortness of breath were easier. None died except some children. In some it went off with a looseness, in others by sweating; bleeding and purging did hurt\*.

This disorder appeared again A. D. 1557, 1580, and 1597. So far Dr. Short.

## S U M M E R.

June. Generally serene and dry, though from the twelfth to the eighteenth remarkably cold: the month concluded warm. The winds variable.

\* Short's Chronological history of the Weather and Diseases.

July.

July. Frequent showers throughout the month, and sometimes sultry. The winds variable.

August. Generally serene and hot, and the principal winds at some point of the E. The thermometer higher than for some years past.

### A U T U M N,

September. The weather was very variable, the beginning generally cold, and the winds W. and N. W. The middle of the month warm and summer-like, and the winds S. E. The end cold and the winds N. E. S. E. and N. W.

October. Generally serene and dry the foregoing half of the month : the latter half frequent rains and some little frost, and sometimes sultry, and concluded stormy. The winds variable.

November. The windy and wet weather continued the first six days, the winds W. and S. W. This was succeeded by frost and N. and N. W. winds ; and



## T H E W E A T H E R. 107

and this by dark mizzling weather, the winds N. E. S. E. S. W. and S. The month concluded warm and summer-like, with S. W. and S. winds.

The summer and autumn were remarkable for health, as well as for fertility and plenty in large crops of corn of all sorts; and we had scarce any diseases then or in winter, except colds and sore throats, from which we are seldom long exempted.

Throughout the hot month of August were frequent, both among children and adults, white tubercles on the skin, as from the stinging of nettles (the effere Arabum) but no way dangerous, nor requiring the assistance of the physician.

## W I N T E R, 1743, 1744.

December. Generally frosty and foggy, and the principal winds S. E. N. W. W. and E.

January the prevailing weather of the



the month was frosty, and the winds variable.

February. Mostly fair the first half of the month, and the winds variable: the latter half of the month wet and windy, the winds S. W. and S. W. The eighteenth at night a great storm at W. and again the twenty-eighth at S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring variable, less unseasonable than the springs of the three last years, though still inclined to cold.

Summer mostly serene, hot, and dry.

Autum variable.

Winter frosty, and concluded stormy.

Besides the sore throats endemial to this country, there raged this autumn and winter (having begun in summer, and which was not extinct for many years after) an epidemic disease, which might pass under \* that general denomination, but was of a

\* It also began in France in the year 1743, and returned at different times after.

species wholly distinct, being very malignant and fatal to children, and eluding the skill of physicians.

It raged in some of the neighbouring as well as remote counties, particularly in the county of Wicklow, Carlow, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Cavan, Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, and perhaps many others, carrying off incredible numbers, and sometimes sweeping away the children of whole villages in a few days: however, there were but very few instances of it in Dublin, the smoak of the city perhaps correcting the morbid effluvia, as in divers other epidemics; and therefore physicians in the country were best able to give a description of this disease, and of the methods pursued for the cure of it, who, however, as far as I have learnt, have been profoundly silent on this subject, although so deeply interesting, and the disease so destructive and reproachful to their art; nor is it to be doubted but accounts of such disorders communicated  
to



to the public, and compared, together with the various endeavours used to cure them, might have started very useful hints.

It is probable that we had this disorder here, as early as we have any accounts of the malignant fore throat in England, which though not in all respects like ours, yet the most probable method of cure seems in both to be the same, which method a correspondent of mine in the country, Doctor Molloy, had the sagacity to strike out long before any accounts of their malignant fore throat in England were published, which, together with his description of the disease, I shall here insert, viz.

“ It is peculiar to children, and those chiefly of from a month to three, four, five, six, eight, or nine years old. They commonly, for a day or two, or more, had a little hoarseness, sometimes a little cough; then in an instant they were seized with a great suffocation, lasting a minute or two, and their face became  
livid :

## THE WEATHER. III

livid: they have frequent returns of these fits of suffocation like asthmatic persons. The said suffocation is ever followed by one symptom, which continues till they die, viz. a prodigious rattling in the upper part of the aspera arteria, resembling that sound which attends colds where there is phlegm that cannot be got up. It is scarce sensible when they are awake, but very great when they are asleep."

The chief seat of the disease seems to be in the glottis, not far in the aspera arteria. They have no difficulty of swallowing, nor does there appear the least swelling inwardly or outwardly, though the uvula and parts about it are intensely red.

Every one that is able, at some time or other of the disease, but generally at the beginning, throws up, by a slight cough, some florid, dilute blood. They have for the most part a disposition to vomit, which when they do, they throw up a vast quantity of extremely viscid matter.

They



They have no thirst, nor do I perceive any quickness in their pulse \* : also their urine and stools are in a natural way. They have generally a clammy sweat on them, and their breath is fetid.

Their death is generally sudden, and when least expected, the pulse being good a minute before. Many die in twenty-four hours, none live above five days. Some have tumours behind the ears, which mortify : many have a prodigious weeping behind the ears, which is very corrosive.

I have tried evacuations of all kinds : frequent bleeding and severe blistering were of no service.

A certain child recovered by a very profuse sweat, which came naturally, and continued two days and nights ; this put me upon the following experiments : I ordered that the children who took this dis-

\* So Short in his Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons observes, in the malignant sore throat at its first appearance in England, A. D. 1742, the pulse and urine to be as in health : but in 1744, 45, 46, it was attended with a putrid fever and petechiæ.

order should be first put into the warm bath, and that a sweat should be forced by sack-whey, or a bolus of theriaca andromachi and camphor. Those who sweated by this means recovered, but those that did not sweat, died. So far my correspondent.

Tournefort, in his Voyage to the Levant, mentions a disease, which seems to have borne a considerable resemblance to this; and the method of cure may serve as an illustration and confirmation of that above proposed, viz. it is frequent in the Levant, and peculiar to infants, whom it kills in forty-eight hours, being truly a carbuncle in the bottom of the throat, accompanied with a fever. The best method is to vomit instantly upon the first seizure, and to repeat the vomit, and keep up the strength by cordials, particularly by theriaca, sal volatile, and the like; and the solution of liquid storax is an excellent gargle in this case.

In the year 1748, Dr. Fothergill pub-  
I lished



lished an accurate account of the fore throat attended with ulcers, which had appeared of late years in London, and the parts adjacent, which, among other appellations, is distinguished by those of *angina maligna*, and *carbunculus anginosus*, which, with respect to the subjects it attacked, the tendency of the parts to mortification, and the method of cure also, bore a great resemblance to ours ; altho' it must be owned that the seat of the disease was different, being in ours chiefly the organs of respiration, in the other those of deglutition, with a tumor in the uvula and tonsils, not observable in ours ; as also a quickness of pulse in that, which, according to my correspondent above, did not attend ours :

But what agrees more exactly to ours is the characteristic symptom I find described in number four hundred and ninety-five of the *Philosophical Transactions*, by Dr. Starr, under the name of *morbus strangulatorius*, thus :

“ An

“ An occult angina, or morbus strangulatorius, has within these four years (viz. preceding the year 1749) reigned in several parts of Cornwall with great severity, and swept away whole families of children.

“ In all these are signs of a putrid disposition in the juices, v. g. in some corrosive ulcers in the groin, and about the anus, eating deep and threatening mortification; but the pathognomonic signs are a short, low, heaving cough, productive of a difficult, noisy, and strangulating respiration.

“ The matter spit up was very like jelly, mixed with a white opaque thready matter, somewhat resembling a rotten membranous bag or slough, and it is truly in part membranous, consisting of the mucous coat of the larynx and aspera arteria, with a viscid matter sticking to it like bird-lime;” and he concludes with this mournful observation, “that no remedy has yet been found for it;” from whence the



superior malignity of this disease, as well as of ours above described, appears: for in 1748, when Dr. Fothergill published his account of the angina above mentioned in and about London, he says it was so mild as seldom to prove fatal, unless ill treated, or meeting with a bad subject, the morbid miasmata having been perhaps partly weakened by time, and partly corrected by the effluvia of the city: however, the method proposed in ours above agrees very nearly to what has been found most successful in the other; bleeding, purging, and antiphlogistic medicines (the proper remedy in the common angina) having been found of no service at all, but rather prejudicial: but, on the contrary, the warm cordial and alexipharmic regimen and medicines, have been attended with encouraging success, which is agreeable to the observation of Huxham on the malignant ulcerous fore throat which raged at Plymouth from the year 1751 to 1753, that whenever moderate, equally diffused sweats  
came

came on the third, fourth, or fifth day, or later, they were critical and salutary.

Dr. Short sent me the following account of the further progress and different appearances put on by this disease, viz.

“ It never left Sheffield entirely since the year 1745. Sometimes it was much milder ; but in July 1759, it returned again in a violent, epidemic, contagious, and fatal manner, and, besides others, cut off whole families of children. Now the symptoms were different from those in 1741, for a brisk fever attended, which was followed by great sickness and pukings, which continued some hours, and when these abated, a diarrhœa succeeded, and the greater the diarrhœa, the more violent the symptoms: the next day the tonsils began to swell, as also the face, which seemed œdematous, then eruptions like the measles broke out all over the body: about two days after, a sanious humour began



to flow from the nostrils, and often from the eyes. The swelling in the face kept increasing, and the tonsils grew much larger, till about the ninth or eleventh day, when the sick died as it were suffocated by the deluge of phlegm which had fallen upon the tonsils, uvula, and larynx: none had a peripneumony.

“ In some there was an efflorescence on the skin like the scarlet fever, and these recovered.

“ All evacuations and antiphlogistics were fatal; warming attenuant medicines succeeded best.”

Rotheram, March 26, 1760.

For further satisfaction on this subject, I refer to Dr. Home's Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure, of the Croup, published at Edinburgh 1765, a disease which agrees well to that above described by my Irish correspondent, and to the abovementioned morbus strangulatorius of Dr. Starr, in the most essential and distinctive

tinguishing symptoms and circumstances, viz. in the noise and suffocation in breathing; in its sudden and surprising fatality; in the membranous-like bag, which is sometimes spitted up; in the seat of the disease; and in the subjects it attacked.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand one hundred and ninety-three.

S P R I N G, 1744.

March. Generally windy, with great rains, snow and hail, and the principal winds at some point of the N. or E.

N. B. There has been more rain since the middle of February last, than since the great frost in 1739, during the same space of time.

April. A cold month for the most part, and the principal winds N. and N. W. The seventh at night a hurricane from one to four in the morning.

May. Generally fair, and the month



concluded hot. The principal winds at some point of the E.

It was a healthful spring, so that few diseases appeared, except the endemial ones, as colds, sore throats, tumors of the face and jaws, and ophthalmies, to which perhaps might be added a few pleuritic and peripneumonic cases.

Agues however, which had been rarely seen for some years past, were now pretty frequent; and moreover, the mortal angina described in the last year as raging chiefly in the country, did indeed attack some few of our children here, and proved suddenly fatal to them: otherwise the ordinary sore throats proved mild enough, as usual.

### S U M M E R.

June. The fore and greater part of the month fair, the latter part frequent showers, and sometimes great changes from sultry to cold. The principal winds E. N. E. and S. E.

July.

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July. Frequent showers the fore and latter part of the month, and the winds variable. From the twelfth to the twenty-second serene, and the winds E. and S. E. The month ended cold and wet.

August. Unseasonably wet and windy most of the month, and the wind generally W. and S. W. The month concluded stormy.

The summer-season was also healthful. I saw however some scrophulous patients to whom the N. and E. winds of last spring seemed to have been very hurtful.

## A U T U M N.

September. Generally wet and windy, as the last month, and the winds for the most part S. W. and W. though sometimes S. E. and these as productive of rain as the S. W. The twenty-sixth a storm at S. E.

October. Very wet, and sometimes windy, much like the two former months: the winds variable, and those from the  
E.



E. points not less attended with rain than the W.

November. Changeable from fair to rain or wind, and sometimes frost, and the winds variable. The second, third, sixth, and seventh, stormy at W. and S. W. The twenty-third and twenty-fourth great floods. The month ended frosty.

The autumnal quarter, though preceded by and attended with much rain and wind, was remarkably more healthy than any of the other seasons (and Huxham observes the same thing at Plymouth) so that in November one of the weekly bills of mortality amounted only to eighteen, about a third of the usual number. It is indeed no new thing that wet and windy weather should prove healthful in these countries. The same observation holds good in England, as Wintringham and others constantly assert.

At the same time it may be worth while to observe, that the healthiness of this year and of the last succeeding the great frost in

1739,

1739, 1740, was probably also very much promoted by the operation of that frost, in comminuting and meliorating the soil; whence it yielded plenty of good corn, and by the succeeding warm summers of 1741, 1742, the fruits of the earth were duly matured, and consequently wholesome, and less apt to produce a lentor in the blood.

W I N T E R, 1744, 1745.

December was memorable for three things: 1. A great heighth of the barometer, and at the same time very little frost: 2. A warmth unusual to the season: 3. A great weight of the hygrometer, and predominant moisture, although very little rain; pleasant withal, and remarkably healthy. The winds N. W. W. and S. W.

January. Serene partly, but with fogs and frosts interposed, and two great falls of snow the ninth and twenty-fourth; the wind at S. E. and E. and from the



fnow, with the rain following, very great floods. The principal winds S.E. and N.W.

February. Generally frosty, and snow between whiles. The principal winds N.W. N.E. or S.E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring very backward, with a prevalence of N. and E. winds.

Summer variable in June and July; in August very wet and windy.

Autumn rainy.

Winter foggy and partly frosty, especially in February; December warm; great floods in January.

The winter produced but few diseases, except colds, and a few tractable dysenteries.

In February, a frosty month, the colds became extremely frequent and epidemical, and in some few ended in sudden and fatal peripneumonies.

Some agues also (rare of late) made their appearance.

The

The sum total of burials this year was one thousand seven hundred and five.

S P R I N G, 1745.

March. A pleasant and dusty month, for the most part warm and summer-like, though with a little rain and wind sometimes interposed. The principal winds S. W. then S. E.

April. A cold month, frequent hail, frost, and snow. The principal winds N. E. S. E. S. W. and N. W.

May. Generally very wet and cool, excepting only a very few warm days. The principal winds S. W. rarely S. E. but both attended with moisture.

Agues, which had been ushered in last year, continued to prevail this spring; and in the cold moist month of June, they were very irregular in their type.

Our endemial diseases, coughs, anginas, and ophthalmies, did also sometimes appear; and it was observable, that some of these were as frequent in the hot weather succeeding



ceeding the cold, as they had been in winter.

### S U M M E R.

June. Generally cloudy and cold, with frequent showers, and but a few hot days. The principal wind S. W.

July. Generally serene and warm. The seventeenth a plentiful rain, and a little at the end of the month, and cold. The principal winds N. W. and S. E.

August. Generally very wet to the twenty-third inclusive, but a few fair days interposed. The sixteenth and seventeenth stormy at S. W. The month concluded fair. The principal winds S. E. W. and S. W.

July proved generally healthful: at the latter end of the month was a sudden onset of cold weather, attended with ophthalmies, anginas, and the small-pox.

In August was a remarkable increase of the articles of fevers, and of the small-pox in the weekly bills, so that the last on  
the

the fourth day amounted to twenty-four in a week. Compare the year 1740.

The small-pox were brought to us by a conflux of beggars from the north, occasioned by the late scarcity there, whose children, full of the small-pox, were frequently exposed in our streets.

### A U T U M N.

September. Extraordinarily fair and summer-like for the most part, compensating in a great measure for the late excess of rain, and giving a fine opportunity for gathering in the corn. The principal wind S. E. next W.

October. The month began with a hurricane, and the principal weather was wet and windy. Stormy the tenth and eleventh at S. W. and S. The principal wind of the month was S. W.

November. The principal weather was gloomy and foggy, less rain and wind than usual this month: some frost, especially from the fourteenth to the eighteenth: The principal wind was E.

The



The summer-like month of September was still fertile in the small-pox, that article in some of the weekly bills amounting to twenty-two and twenty-seven. They proved frequently fatal this month as well as in August, and several died before any maturation.

### W I N T E R, 1745, 1746.

December. The first ten days cloudy and foggy, not unpleasant, with a gentle breeze from the E. thence to the twenty-fourth generally wet and windy, and the wind S.W. then a frost of a few days, and the month concluded cloudy and mizzling, with a S. E. wind.

January. Very fair and summer-like through the first fifteen days for the most part, and the winds S. W. S. E. and S. The rest of the month mostly wet and windy: the winds W. S. W. and S. but it concluded frosty.

February. Generally frosty, and a little snow and hail, and sometimes a little rain: The winds N. E. N. W. and S. W.

S U M-

S U M M A R Y.

Spring forward in March, but proved backward by the cold of the two following months.

Summer wet.

Autumn variable, serene, wet, windy, foggy, and some frost.

Winter open, except the last month, which was frosty.

In January fevers were frequent, and proved mortal to some\*, and more so in February.

Coughs were frequent, both in the frost and on the thaw.

Throughout the year, although comparatively healthy, there were interspersed, even through the winter, as well as other seasons,

1. Fevers of the low kind, sometimes with petechiæ, sometimes with miliary

\* Huxham observes a bad putrid fever to have prevailed at Plymouth, in December and January.

K

pustules,



pustules, though not essentially with either.

2. A more acute fever terminating the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth day, with a critical sweat, yet so that the depuration seemed imperfect: for a relapse usually attended, which, however, was commonly carried off by a second critical sweat.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand two hundred and sixty-five.

### S P R I N G, 1746.

March. The weather was various, according to the common proverb; beginning with frost, succeeded by hazy and cloudy weather: then from the eighth to the eleventh cold, with snow and fleet; and this was succeeded by soft weather and rain, and the month concluded fair and cold. The principal winds S. E. N. E. and N. W.

April. The first eighteen days alternities of fair and cloudy weather, though mostly cold. The nineteenth two mock-  
funs

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funs appeared, which were followed by a great storm at S. E. The remaining part of the month warmer, with the like changes as above. The principal winds S. E. and N. E.

May. Generally unusually warm and dry, the thermometer higher than in June and July. The winds S. E. N. E. and E.

Fevers, which had been frequent in winter, continued to be so in spring, and fatal to some.

In May several inflammations and abscesses in the ears occurred; and chin-coughs were very epidemic among the children, notwithstanding the unusual warmth and serenity of the season, which however was attended with E. winds. There was also among the horses an epidemical cough, which proved fatal to some of them.

## S U M M E R.

June. Generally cloudy, wet, and cool, and, contrary to custom, wetter and

K 2

cooler



cooler than May. The winds very variable, the S. W. prevailed.

July. Exceedingly wet and rainy: the streets dirty, as in winter. The principal wind S. W.

August. Fair weather throughout the month, (except the thirteenth and twenty-first, which were rainy,) making compensation for the redundant moisture of the two foregoing months, and attended with plenty of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly apples. The winds N. W. S. W. and W.

Fevers continued to be frequent through the summer, and mostly acute and inflammatory, as far as I could learn.

#### A U T U M N.

September. Extremely variable, windy, cloudy, fair, rain, hot, and cold alternately. The winds S. W. N. W. and W.

October. Fine weather for the most part: some frost, little rain: the roads dry, and springs very low. The winds N. W.  
W.

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W. N. E. and S. E. From the sixth to the sixteenth a moist heavy air, with high barometer, which, on the contrary, was low in some frosty weather that succeeded.

November. The weather and winds were extremely variable; as cloudy, fair, cold, and fleet, and the twenty-first sultry like summer, and some storms, particularly the twenty-second at S. W. and W. as it were in consequence of a previous fermentation. The winds E. N. E. S. E. the foregoing half of the month, thence to the end N. W. S. W. W. and S. E.

Inflammatory fevers continued in September, and were fatal to divers. Some of them became intermittent at the end.

In October coughs were frequent, and much more in November; neither of these months were exempt from fevers, which proved mortal to a few.

## WINTER, 1746, 1747.

December. The first twenty days squalls of wind and rain, the winds S. W. and



W. thence to the twenty-eighth cloudy, foggy, and mizzling, and the principal winds S. E. It ended with frost and snow, and S. E. and N. E. winds.

January. Some little frost at the beginning; but it was generally very wet, and often squally. The principal winds S. E.

February. The squalls of rain and wind attending the last month, continued through the first nine days mostly, and the principal wind S. W. From the fifteenth to the twentieth frost and a little snow, and the winds N. E. and N. Else mostly fair, or gloomy and pleasant, and the winds S. E. W. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

The first part of the spring cold, the last hot and dry.

A wet summer, except the last month, which was uncommonly fair.

Autumn very changeable.

Winter wet and windy.

Inflammatory fevers, though interspersed with those of the low kind, continued to be frequent through the winter; and the article of fevers in December, January, and February, was nearly equal to what it had been in the height of summer. Compare with this the account of last winter.

In January coughs were very frequent; and the prevalence of an inflammatory constitution appeared from hence, that in the neighbouring county of Kildare, anginas and pleuritic disorders were now frequent, and often proved fatal in a few days, chiefly among the laborious poor.

The sum total of burials this year was one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.

S P R I N G, 1747.

March. Dry and frosty for the most part, and March dust in plenty; from the nineteenth almost to the end frequent snow and some showers, and a little wind.



The twenty-sixth windy at S. W. The principal winds at some point of the E.

April. Generally fair and dry, and mostly cool, and void of the usual showers, except that it was a little cloudy and wet towards the end of the month. The reigning wind S. E.

May. Generally fair and warm weather, and showers frequently interposed ; the former attended with S. E. the latter with S. W. winds.

The spring, not only the two colder months of March and April, but the warm one of May, were attended with colds, coughs, and inflammatory diseases. In the dry month of April it was particularly observable (consistent with Wintringham's observation of the effects of the prevalence of the dry E. winds) that the colds proceeded to a more than ordinary degree of inflammation of the membrana Schneideri. Tumors of the face, jaws, and ears, also attended this spring, and pleurifies and peripneumonies. Some  
asthma-

asthmatics suffered much. The meazles also were frequent through the three spring months, being fatal to several, and the fevers were inflammatory.

S U M M E R.

June. The first six days wet and cool: thence to the twenty-second mostly fair: thence to the end cloudy and showery. The winds variable.

July. The first six or seven days wet and cloudy, with N. W. and S. W. winds the rest of the month unusually serene, hot, and dry, for the most part, and the reigning winds E. N. E. or S. E.

August. Remarkably hot and fair, and, contrary to custom, hotter than July, and indeed one of the hottest Augusts in the memory of man. The principal winds S. E. E. or N. E.

The summer was generally healthy, erysipelas's were pretty frequent in July and August. Several of the fevers in  
August



August were attended with eruptions on the skin, and some dogs ran mad.

I met with some few of the low fevers in the three summer months, interspersed with those of the acute and inflammatory kind.

### A U T U M N.

September introduced as it were a sudden winter, and the general temperature of the weather was wet. The principal winds N. W. and W.

October. Most of the month extraordinarily fair and summer-like, save that the first four days were cloudy and wet, and the month concluded with rain and wind. The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W.

November. The summer-like weather of last month continued for the most part through the first fifteen days of this: thence to the end of the month it was alternately wet, windy, and frosty, and concluded with sleet. The principal winds S. W. and W.

Sep-

## THE WEATHER. 139

September, on the sudden onset of cold weather, was attended with colds: else healthy, though not without some fevers. October was still more healthful, two of the weekly bills only nineteen and twenty; yet it was not without meazles and colds, and some sporadic fevers.

November also exhibited little but colds, except some few very bad small-pox.

## WINTER, 1747, 1748.

December. The month began with frost, which was succeeded by mild, fair weather, or a little gloomy, and sometimes a little rain, and sometimes a little frost through the rest of the month, which concluded with a cold S. E. wind. The principal wind S. E.

January. More warm and serene than usual, and often more like April than January, and the thermometer, contrary to custom, higher than in December, though not without the gloominess proper to the season interposed: few frosts, and a few  
rainy



rainy days. The principal wind S. E.

February. A good deal of frost and snow, and it was, contrary to custom, colder than January; the eleventh and twenty-second at night, and the twenty-third, rain; else generally serene and cold, and very frequently frosty. The principal wind S. E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring for the most part cold.

Summer very hot and dry.

Autumn for the most part unusually fair.

Winter little rain or wind. Frost in February.

In December the few diseases that fell under my observation were of the inflammatory kind, and several bad small-pox.

In January the unseasonably warm weather succeeding the cold S. E. wind closing the preceding month, was attended with frequent colds and inflammatory diseases, which

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which fell heavy on some of weak lungs; and the colds of January continued throughout the cold and frosty month of February, and affected the country as well as town.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

### S P R I N G, 1748.

March. Alternately wet, windy, fair, cloudy, cold, and snow, and mild weather. The winds accordingly variable.

April. The first seventeen days for the most part unseasonably cold and dry, and a very backward spring: little of falling weather, except hail, which was frequent, and the winds N. W. and N. E. thence to the end of the month warmer, with frequent showers, and the winds generally S. W. and S. E.

May. The rainy weather from the end of last month continued at times the first eleven days of this: thence to the twenty-first mostly fair: thence to the end of the month



month often cloudy and wet. The principal wind S. W. Often very warm through the month.

The spring was healthful, though a few pleurifies and inflammatory fevers, and some few agues were interspersed. In May the bills of mortality were extremely small, viz. seventeen and nineteen; yet, though an extraordinary warmth attended this month, it was not free from tumours of the jaws, and colds.

#### S U M M E R.

June. The cloudy, windy, and cool weather closing the last month, continued the first six days of this, and the wind mostly S. W. thence to the end of the month very warm and dry, and the principal winds S. E. N. E. and E. Some rain at the end.

July. The fair weather was frequently interrupted by showers, and plenty of rain, and some winds, especially on the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth.

The

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The thermometer lower than in June, contrary to custom. The principal wind S. W.

August. The greatest part of the month fair, and fine harvest weather, viz. the first fifteen days, and the wind N. E. From the fifteenth to the twenty-first for the most part rainy, and the principal winds W. and S. W. thence to the end of the month fair, and the wind S. E.

June and July were remarkably healthy, the weekly bill in the first named month not exceeding seventeen and nineteen, and in July twenty and twenty-one.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat in June, some tumours about the face, and colds occurred, otherwise very few diseases.

In August the article of fevers in the weekly bills increased; and there were also observable in this hot month certain tubercles, hot, red, and itching, as from the stinging of nettles, the effere arabum, attended with no other symptom of  
sick-



sicknefs: these also continued in September.

### A U T U M N.

September. The first fifteen days mostly fair, and the principal wind E. thence to the end clouds and rain were interspersed, and the winds W. S. W. and N. W. some days sultry, and some hot winds: a longer protracted summer than usual: the twentieth at night a great fall of rain: the twenty-ninth and thirtieth stormy at S. W. and W.

October. The first nine days mostly fair, and sometimes hazy, and the winds variable: thence to the fourteenth frosty for the most part, and the winds N. W. thence to the end frequent rains, particularly the twenty-second at night, and the winds S. E. and S. W. and the month concluded stormy at S. W.

November. Generally hazy, sometimes cloudy and mizzling, rarely serene. Uncommonly warm for the season: a frost the twelfth, twentieth, and twenty-first.

The

The principal winds W. and S. W. It ended windy at S. W.

September was healthy, and more so than October, about the ninth day of which last we had, after a long series of uncommonly fair weather, a sudden onset as of winter, with frost and rain, which was followed by an increase of the number of fevers, which were at least partly inflammatory, and some quinzies, and some bad meazles; and yet though the season was sickly, the diseases were not mortal: and several of the fevers that occurred this month were happily terminated by sweat the fifth or sixth day.

The warm month of November was also generally healthy.

# W I N T E R, 1748, 1749.

December. Windy at S. W. the greatest part of the month, and not much rain. The fifteenth a deep snow, and in the night a storm, and the sixteenth a great fall of snow and fleet.

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Janu-



January. Windy at S. W. and W. through the greatest part of the month: frequent storms, especially in the nights, particularly the twenty-sixth. A good deal of rain and floods: the eleventh and twelfth at night lightning. Some little frost, snow, and fleet, especially near the end, but of no duration.

February. Windy at times at S. W. the first nine days: thence to the seventeenth a remarkable calmness and serenity, succeeding our long continued storms, and the winds shifted to S. E. thence to the end cloudy and wet, and the winds continued S. E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring variable, and pretty seasonable.

Summer generally warm and dry.

Autumn uncommonly warm and summer-like.

Winter windy and warm.

The whole winter quarter was remarkably healthful, so that little occurred except

cept a few coughs. What few fevers I met with were chiefly of the low kind.

Total buried this year one thousand five hundred and thirty.

S P R I N G, 1749.

March. The first thirteen days rainy and warm: this was succeeded by dry and sharp weather, which lasted more or less to the end of the month: near the end it was less cold, and there was more rain. The twenty-sixth a great flood. The principal wind S. E.

April. An unusually cold month for the most part, a good deal of rain, and some hail: it concluded fair and warm. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.

May. The first nine days for the most part cold weather, like that of March, and the fifth a great fall of snow. From the tenth to the twentieth a series of fair and very warm weather, thence to the end, and especially since the appearance of a mock-sun on the twenty-third, it grew



cold and winter-like, with rain and hail. The winds variable.

Notwithstanding the great vicissitudes of the weather, the spring was healthful. Coughs and colds were very frequent in March, and some of these appeared in May on the warm weather succeeding the late unseasonably cold. Some agues also attended this spring, and some dysenteries.

#### S U M M E R.

June. The first eighteen days cold and winter-like, yet alternately fair and cloudy during this period. A parhelion or mock-sun appeared the sixteenth, which was followed by stormy weather. The wind during the aforesaid period chiefly N. W. From the nineteenth to the end generally fair and warm, and the winds S. W. and W.

July. A little windy at the beginning: the first thirteen days for the most part fair. From the fourteenth to the end alternately fair and showers. The eighteenth

teenth and twenty-fourth much rain. The principal wind S. W.

August. The foregoing half of the month it was often cloudy, wet, cold, and winter-like; the latter half of the month generally fair, and fine harvest-weather: the winds S. W. and N. W. The twenty-third and thirtieth much rain: the month ended cold and fair.

The summer in general was very healthy: aguish disorders were the chief which were frequent both in town and country, promoted, as it seems, by the winter-like and changeable state of the weather.

## A U T U M N.

September. A hasty onset of winter, as it were; the first twenty days mostly cloudy, a good deal of rain, and frequently cold, almost to frost: the rest of the month partly fair, and partly hazy. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and W.

October. Dry and mild, except the first six days, which were wet and windy:

L   3                      else



else hazy and pleasant, and a little frost sometimes; but the month concluded warm. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and W.

November. A fine mild month, as the former, mostly warm and calm; rarely frosty, as the sixth and twenty-seventh; rain the fifth, seventh, and eighth; a little windy the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth. The winds W. S. W. and S. E.

The autumn was not productive of many diseases: some pleurifies occurred in October, and coughs were frequent in October and November.

### W I N T E R 1749, 1750.

December. The mild weather of the two preceding months continued through a considerable part of this: the first eight days for the most part gloomy and pleasant; the ninth and tenth a glut of rain, which was succeeded by frequent frosts and cold weather, until near the end of the month, which was mild. The principal wind S W.

January. The greatest part of the  
1
month

month was mild, being alternately fair, hazy, cloudy, and foggy, with a little rain and wind, and some flight frosts, and sometimes warm weather like spring: the principal wind S. W. S. E. and S. From the twenty-fifth to the end wet and windy, and the principal wind S. W.

February. Very windy, frequently stormy and wet: the reigning wind S. W. next W. a few serene days: it concluded with snow and frost.

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring cold.

Summer partly cold and winter-like.

Autumn for the most part mild, warm, and dry.

Winter mild and open.

The winter was healthy; so that little but the endemial diseases of the country, viz. coughs and defluxions, were frequent in December and January. In February several agues appeared from the beginning to the end of the month.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.



SPRING, 1750.

March. The foregoing half of the month, especially the first ten days, pleasant and mild, the rest of the month windy, wet, and hail and frost interspersed. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and W.

April. Alternately fair and cloudy, with a little rain interspersed, and sometimes hail: it was frequently cold, and sometimes frosty, but ended mild. The principal winds N. E. S. E. and N. W.

May. Generally fair and extremely dry, and sometimes frosty in the mornings. The principal winds N. E. E. and S. E. The month concluded with showers, and N. W. and southerly winds. A backward spring.

Agues, which had begun in February, were the prevailing disease in March, and they were very irregular.

March and April were not exempt from continual fevers, partly of the low, nervous,

vous, and petechial kind, and partly partaking of the intermittent. The sharp weather in April proved pernicious to some consumptive persons; and colds were frequent this month, and in May became very epidemic, promoted, no doubt, by the long continued easterly winds: also several pleurifies occurred in May.

## S U M M E R.

June. Frequent rains, and sometimes very cold, and the hygrometer heavier than in May. The principal winds S. W. and N. W. nevertheless so changeable was the temperature of the weather this month, that from the 17th to the 21st it was the hottest weather in the memory of man; and Fahrenheit's thermometer rose to seventy-six, which is as high as it is noted to have risen at any time in lord Anson's voyage round the world, though in London it once rose to seventy-eight.

July. The first seven days it was frequently cloudy and wet: from the eighth to



to the twelfth fair, and excessively hot, Fahrenheit's thermometer again mounting to seventy-six. From the twelfth to the twenty-second cloudy and wet; thence to the end frequent showers: the dog-days cold. The principal wind S. W. and the hygrometer heavier than in June.

August. A winterly month: the first half of it scarce a day without rain, the latter half it cleared up a little; but still rain was interspersed, and the dog-days were remarkably cold, though the month concluded sultry. The principal wind S. W.

The summer-quarter, notwithstanding its predominant moisture, and the great changes from extreme heat to cold, appeared by all observations to have been remarkably healthy.

Some aguish disorders attended July and August, and those very irregular. July exhibited some chin-coughs, and August some coughs; and I think he must have been sceptical who would deny the  
above

above described state of the weather to have had any influence on the diseases.

A U T U M N.

September. Pleasant weather, calm, fair, and gloomy ; sometimes warm like summer, compensating as it were for the bad summer ; and the harvest proved good. The second, twelfth, and fourteenth rainy, else very little rain. The winds mostly at some point of the N. or E.

October. Generally cool, with cloudy and hazy weather by turns, and sometimes rain and snow, which fell in gluts at once, particularly the seventh and tenth ; and the twenty-third at night was a vast fall of hail and snow, which was followed by a very smart frost, and, what is uncommon so early in the season, lasting almost to the end of the month. The principal winds E. S. E. and N. W.

November. Frequent frosts, with fogs and little wind : hazy and serene by turns.

The



The fourth and twenty-ninth at night a great glut of rain. The twenty-ninth and thirtieth a storm at S. W. The principal wind N. W.

Some choleras appeared about the beginning of September, which otherwise was a healthy month, as was also the greatest part of October, until the memorable fall of snow the twenty-third, which was succeeded by a greater frequency of colds both in the city and country, and fevers became a little more frequent; and with the continuation of the cold in November our colds were also increased, and a somewhat more sickly season attended: and I apprehend that he must be more than sceptical who would in this further instance, deny the influence of the weather on diseases; and, on the contrary, I would take upon me to caution valetudinarians to beware of all great and sudden changes in the weather, and use the necessary precautions.

W I N-

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W I N T E R, 1750, 1751.

December. The first five days windy and wet; then warm, spring-like weather, and the thermometer considerably higher than in November: foggy and mizzling afterwards, and a flight frost near the end, but of no duration. The principal winds S. E. S. and S. W.

January. Extremely variable weather, cloudy, serene, wet, warm, and cold, and frequent frosts with snow, especially at the latter end of the month. The winds also variable. The sixteenth at night a violent storm from twelve to three in the morning followed, by a great fall of rain.

February. The first eight days fair and frosty, with E. and S. E. winds, then windy and wet, and sometimes frost and hail, rarely serene.

The principal winds the rest of the month S. W. and N. W. The twenty-fifth at night a great fall of rain, and a violent storm.

S U M-



## SUMMARY.

Spring cold, dry, and backward.

Summer (excepting a few excessively hot days) cold, moist, and winter-like.

Autumn variable, mild at the beginning, frosty after.

Winter (except December, which was warm) exhibited a good deal of frost and snow.

Very few diseases occurred in December. In January our endemial coughs and defluxions made their appearance. In February, with the continued cold of the season, those disorders also continued, and there was a little increase in the bills of mortality.

About the middle or latter end of December the most epidemic and universally spreading disease among horses that any one living remembered, made its appearance in Dublin, which seems to have been nearly analogous to the influenza and cattarrhal fever which seized mankind in the  
years

years 1737 and 1743; but now peculiarly attacked the horses in their turn, as may appear by a comparrison of their respective histories, of the latter of which here follows a fummary one.

It had appeared in England in November, and spread through all England almost in an instant; and towards the end of the month began to abate. It raged in Denmark at the same time: but it did not reach our horses in Dublin till its decline in England at the time before mentioned, having probably been imported, and was nearly of the same duration here as in England: however, it affected the horses in Munster and Ulster almost, if not quite, as soon as in Dublin; and there was scarce an instance of a horse in town or country but had it.

It seized them like a violent cold, with heaviness, loss of appetite, cough, and laborious breathing, and then a profuse running at the nose and mouth, of a digested or thick yellow greenish matter; upon which they grew better.



In England, as well as here, it did not prove very mortal, though some died of it. In our barracks, out of one hundred and forty-four horses, I heard of but three that died.

The most successful method was to keep them warm, and give them the white mash, or bran scalded with water, and walk them about a little daily.

The death of our horses in the city was imputed rather to the use of medicines, and too high a diet, than to any malignity in the disease; for it was observable, that very few died in the country, and particularly none that were kept at grass. It vanished about the middle of January\*.

The sum total of burials this year was two thousand and eighty-eight.

S P R I N G, 1751.

March A windy, wet, and cold month,

\* In the year 1699, after a warm February and March, April was very cold, and there was a general cough among horses all over England, France, &c. scarce one escaped, yet not one died. SHORT'S Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons.

frequent

frequent hail, and some frost and snow.

The principal winds W. and S. W.

April. A cold month for the most part, with a prevalence of N. E. winds: some few days warm and pleasant: the rains not so frequent, but more in gluts than usual, v. g. the tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, were rainy; else little rain.

May. The first half of the month alternately fair and cloudy, sometimes windy, showers frequently of hail, and mostly cold. The latter part of the month for the most part fair and warm. The tenth, twelfth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, rainy. The principal winds N. W. S. E. and S. W.

Irregular agues were frequent in March, as were also tumours of the face, jaws, and throat: agues also continued to be frequent in April, both in the city and in several parts of the country.

Coughs also were frequent; and many in chronical disorders of the breast were

M

worse



worse and weaker in this cold month than they had been in the middle of winter, and many of the consumptive died: otherwise it was far from being a sickly season.

In May the prevailing morbid constitution was much like that of the two preceding months, coughs being still as frequent as in winter, and the article of continual fevers very moderate.

### S U M M E R.

June. The fair and warm weather continued most of the first twelve days of this month, with S. E. and N. E. winds. The twelfth day remarkably hot, and the thermometer at seventy-six; but this was of no continuance: a great drought attended most of the month, notwithstanding that S. W. winds were frequently interposed: the latter part of the month cool, with E. and sometimes S. W. winds.

July. Frequent and plentiful rains: few days entirely free from rain. The principal winds S. W. N. W. and S. E.

Au-

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August. The first nineteen days for the most part rainy, thence to the end of the month generally fair. The principal wind S. W.

This summer was very remarkably healthy, the article of fevers unusually low; and those few that did occur seem to have been of the low kind, and some agues\*.

## A U T U M N.

September. A wet month, few fair days: a great glut of rain the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and great floods. The principal winds S. W. W. and N. W.

\* The like healthiness also was observable in London: for from the sixth to the thirteenth of August, there died but two hundred and twenty-four, which is said to be the least number that have died in the same space of time since the year 1665. An ingenious observer in the London Magazine, imputes this healthiness of the season to the equability of the temper of the air, manifested by the thermometer and barometer, together with the moisture of the season, as being the least productive of diseases in England; which also holds good here.



October. Fair and pleasant for the most part, and the wind S.E. slight frosts pretty frequent: the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth a glut of rain, with a N.E. wind, and the month concluded with a smart frost.

November. Hazy and foggy for the most part, and a little frost at the beginning and near the conclusion: the winds mostly S.W. and W. The sixteenth at night, seventeenth, and twenty-first stormy. The fourteenth, twenty-third at night, and twenty-fourth rainy.

The autumn also was healthy; so that little memorable occurred, except that colds became frequent in October on the easterly winds and slight frosts, and coughs attended the whole month of November, some of which were severe.

#### WINTER, 1751, 1752.

December. Hazy, foggy, cloudy, or mizzling; sometimes a little rain and some frosts, especially the thirteenth and fourteenth

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teenth days, and at the end. The twentieth at night a great fall of rain. The principal winds N. W. and S. E.

January. Hazy, dark, and cloudy weather, the sun rarely appearing: frequent rains, particularly the ninth, tenth, thirteenth, and fourteenth days, mostly with a S. E. wind. Snow the nineteenth and twenty-fourth, which was more frequent in the country.

February. For the most part pleasant, fair, and moderate, with a high barometer. The twelfth and fourteenth at night rain, as also the twenty-first. The fourteenth at night and the twenty-sixth stormy. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring cold.

Summer wet.

Autumn variable.

Winter hazy and cloudy, little frost: a fair February.

The winter was healthy, particularly December; wherein, in the article of fever



in the bills of mortality there was none twice in the month, a great rarity: coughs however, our endemial disease, prevailed greatly and chiefly; and several little inflammations on the face, eyes, and gums, occurred: the meazles also were frequent.

The bills of mortality increased a little in January, though still low; but coughs were still frequent, besides a few fore throats and ophthalmies.

In February the sum total of the bills was somewhat greater than in the two preceding months, though still but moderate; but the meazles were very epidemic.

Total buried this year two thousand and thirty.

N. B. In December and January, being about the same time as last year, there prevailed again among the horses an epidemical catarrh, being attended with a running at the eyes, and heaviness, with a tumor of the head, limbs, and sometimes scrotum, not so general as last year, though some few died.

S P R I N G.

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### SPRING 1752.

March. Cold and dry for the most part, sometimes windy, frequent frosts, some hail and snow. The principal winds N. W. and N. E.

April. For the most part extremely dry and cold: few showers, and those frequently of hail. The principal winds N. E. E. S. E. or N. W.

May. A moist, dropping month: a few warm days, especially from the ninth to the thirteenth, as also the twenty-seventh. The principal winds S. E. and E.

The spring was moderately healthful. The measles, as in February, continued to be very epidemic in March and April: some few agues appeared in April: coughs were frequent in April and May, and sore throats were frequent in May.

The pestilential angina (of which see the account above A. D. 1743) made some appearance in April, in the neigh-



bourhood of the city, particularly about Kilgobben and Kilternan, making great havock among the children, of whom one, aged two years and a half, died in eight or ten hours after the seizure.

### S U M M E R.

June. The prevailing weather was cloudy, wet, cool, and winter-like: few fair and warm days. The principal winds S. W.

July. Excessively wet, but very few days quite free from rain, which sometimes fell in great abundance, particularly the twenty-sixth. The principal wind N. W.

August. Cloudy and wet: much rain the eleventh and twenty-fourth at night, and the twenty-fifth day. The principal wind S. W.

The summer-quarter was as remarkable for being healthful as it was for being excessively wet. Some small-pox occurred, agreeable to Huxham's observation of their being

being seffile, and not duly maturing in wet seasons.

A U T U M N.

September. The moist weather of last month continued by intervals through the greatest part of this : it was frequently windy. The principal wind S. W. but it concluded fair, with an E. wind.

October. A fine, mild month, moderate, serene, and foggy alternately ; the winds S. E. and S. W. The eighth at night, and the thirteenth at night, a great fall of rain.

November. Hazy, fair, foggy, and some flight frosts, and sometimes a little windy ; some rains, not frequent, but in great gluts, as the fourth, fifth, ninth, and twenty-fourth ; the tenth a great fall of snow. The principal wind S. W.

The autumn in general was healthful. Coughs became more frequent, especially since the great fall of snow the tenth of November, and several dysenteries appeared.

W I N-



## WINTER, 1752, 1753.

December. Mostly hazy and foggy, little wind : frequent frosts, especially the latter part of the month. The seventeenth at night a storm, succeeded by a great fall of rain, and snow the eighteenth at night. The principal winds W. S. W. and N. W.

January. Foggy and frequent frosts, a few serene days, a little snow, and frequent rains. The principal winds S. W. W. and S. E.

February. Frost and snow very frequent, and great rains between whiles. The twelfth a great snow, the sixteenth and seventeenth stormy. The principal winds S. E. W. and S. W. The month ended fair, with N. E. winds.

## SUMMARY.

Spring cold and dry, excepting a moist May.

Summer extremely wet:

Autumn

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Autumn moderate and dry.

Winter frosty, with snow and frequent rains.

Coughs were extremely frequent and epidemic, and were indeed the chief reigning disease through the three winter months, besides a few dysenteries.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. In London twenty thousand four hundred eighty-five. In both places a less number than usual of late.

## S P R I N G, 1753.

March. Mostly dry the first eleven days, with S. E. and N. E. winds; the rest of the month wet, so that there was scarce a day without rain, and sometimes hail and slight frosts. The fifteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-fifth at night great falls of rain. The principal winds through the latter and greater part of the month S. W. and frequent squalls.

April. The foregoing half of the month alternately fair and showery as usual,



usual, and hail frequent, with N. E. and N. W. winds: the latter part of the month warm, with more frequent W. and S. W. winds, and showers interspersed; and it concluded windy.

May. Serene mostly the first nine days, and the principal wind at some point of the E. thence to the twenty-first cloudy and cold, with frequent showers, and the wind N. W. thence to the end warm, serene, and very pleasant, with E. winds.

Coughs and colds, which had been very frequent in winter, continued through the three spring months. In April the chief diseases attacked the chest, and some of a tabid disposition suffered. The same month a violent raucedo and tumour of the jaws was epidemic among some young children in the suburbs.

Several irregular intermittent disorders appeared in March, and a few in May, when also some sore throats attended.

## T H E W E A T H E R. 173

### S U M M E R.

June. The first half of the month was for the most part fair and hot; the last half, it was frequently cold, cloudy, and wet, with N. W. winds : else S. E. S. W. and N. E.

July. The foregoing half of the month wet, so that scarce a day was free from rain, and the principal winds S. E. and N. W. The rest of the month mostly fair, and the winds N. W. and N. E.

August. Frequent rains the first half of the month, particularly a great fall the fourth at night and the fifteenth. The remainder of the month mostly dry, fair, sometimes gloomy, cloudy, and cool. The principal winds W. and S. W.

Coughs and colds continued to be very frequent in June, not only on the change of weather from warm to cold, but even in, as well as after the warm weather.

The article of fevers was but very small in our bills during the three summer-months ;



months ; however, I met with several in which the time of the crisis was various, viz. in three the fifth day ; in two the fourteenth day ; in two others the ninth. In one the seventh, with relapses ; in another the twelfth ; in another the nineteenth. In one the twenty-third, which was of the petechial kind, and fatal.

### A U T U M N.

September. A fine, dry, summer-like month, though it ended a little windy and wet, with S. W. winds, which else were variable.

October. Mostly dry throughout the month, and several warm and summer-like days, and there was but little rain, even with the S. W. winds, which were the predominant. The eighth at night and sixteenth only rainy. The month concluded foggy, inclining to frost, with N. E. and N. winds.

November. A little wet and windy at the beginning, afterwards frequent frost through-

## THE WEATHER. 175

throughout the month. The first, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth wet and windy: the twenty-second and twenty-third warm. Winds S. W. W. N. W. and N.

Fevers were not unfrequent in September, in the city; and in the suburbs, particularly at Kilmainham, but not mortal. Among nine of them in different ages, which occurred to me, the time of the termination varied from the fifth to the eighth or ninth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and thirtieth day.

In October the fevers were of shorter duration, as far as I observed, terminating the seventh, eighth, and fourteenth day: on the change to cold weather colds were frequent.

In November coughs continued to be epidemical, and some fevers attended, which terminated in fourteen and seven days; but more in fourteen.

## WINTER, 1753, 1754.

December. The first nine days cold, foggy, and frosty, and the wind N. W.

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thence



thence to the twenty-sixth frequent rains, and more than had fallen for several months past, The winds W. and S. W. the end it was frosty again, with N. W. and N. E. winds.

January. The first twenty-four days cloudy, with frequent rains, particularly the fourth at night, and the fourteenth and fifteenth at night: great inundations in the country; the winds S. W. and W. The tenth a storm at S. W. From the twenty-fifth to the end a smart frost, with N. W. winds.

February. The first eight days cold, and frequent snow and sleet, the rest of the month vicissitudes of cloudy, fair, and rainy weather. The twelfth stormy and rainy. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring seasonable, excepting a wet March.

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Summer wet, not above one half summer-like.

Autumn fair and dry, ending frosty.

Winter rainy, and great floods, with frosts interposed.

Coughs and disorders of the lungs were frequent through the three winter-months. January was fatal to several of the consumptive.

February exhibited a greater number of fevers than December or January, in which also the lungs were remarkably attacked. Of the several fevers, that occurred to me this quarter, the days of termination were the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, (eleventh, which was of the petechial kind and fatal) the seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-third.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

## SPRING, 1754.

March. The first nine days alternately serene, gloomy, and foggy; the rest of  
N the



the month was for the most part unusually cold, except the twenty-third day, which was mild: frequent frosts, hail, and snow. The principal wind N. E.

April. The first fourteen days mostly fair, and a few clouds and showers interspersed, and the winds variable: thence to the end very cold, and frequent hail, snow, and sleet, and the wind mostly N. W. thence to the end for the most part fair, and the winds. N. W. E. and S. E.

May. Alternately fair, cloudy, and showery, and the principal wind at some point of the E. It ended fair, with E. winds.

Disorders of the breast chiefly prevailed in the extraordinarily cold month of March; and April exhibited chiefly the same sort of diseases, viz. coughs and asthmas; and the consumptive suffered greatly.

This spring agues were frequent in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, though rare in Dublin.

Of

Of the continualls that occurred to me, one had a critical sweat the fifth day, another the fourteenth, a third the fifteenth, and a fourth died the seventeenth day.

### S U M M E R.

June extremely wet and windy for the most part, few days without rain, great floods at the middle of the month. The principal winds W. and N. W.

July. Mostly fair the first six days, the rest of the month wet and very cold, especially in the nights. The principal winds W. and N. W.

August. The wet weather continued the first eight days ; the rest of the month mostly fair, and sometimes hot ; but it concluded cool, and a little windy. The principal winds N. W. S. E. and E.

I can say nothing from observation concerning the diseases of the summer-quarter, having spent it in retirement in the country for the recovery of my own health ; but was well assured that it was healthy,



save that at the latter end of August fevers became more frequent, and proved fatal to several.

## A U T U M N.

September. Fine harvest-weather, fair and pleasant, and frequently warm, like summer: the tenth and twenty-sixth at night rain; the principal wind S. E.

October. Fair weather continued to prevail throughout the month: from the eighth to the eighteenth, and the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth windy: the sixteenth, early in the morning, a great storm: the fifteenth and thirtieth much rain: the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first sultry, as in summer, with a heavy hygrometer, and the thermometer higher than in May. Winds W. S. W. and N. W.

November. Mostly fair throughout the month, and some summer-like days, though sometimes cloudy and foggy: the sixth and ninth at night rain, and near the end a smart

smart frost for four days. The principal winds N. W. and S. E.

The diseases of this autumn, being a summer-like season succeeding a wet summer, were chiefly those of the lower belly, which seemed to be owing to indigestion, and eating fruit not well ripened; whence pains and tensions, and a considerable number of dysenteries: also some coughs and catarrhs.

Besides these, there occurred also during the three autumnal months, here and there, a certain fever which proved fatal to several. An observator of the weather and diseases in London during the same time takes notice of a dangerous remittent fever, although not very frequent, which occurred there also, in which bleeding was hurtful. It is probable that ours was akin to theirs, and owing to the same general causes.

The chief of those that fell under my observation ran out to three weeks, and one of them to six: the heat not great, the attack mild and deceitful.



## WINTER, 1754, 1755.

December. The foregoing half of the month was alternately cloudy, fair, wet, windy, and sometimes foggy, and the principal wind S. W. The eighth at night a great fall of rain: the latter half of the month for the most part hazy and foggy, rarely a little spitting, mostly cool, and the principal wind S. E.

January. For the most part dry, cold, and frosty, and the winds S. E. N. E. and E. sometimes S. W. It concluded with a smart frost.

February. For the most part frosty throughout the month, and the winds S. E. E. and N. E. the nineteenth rainy; the twenty-first, twenty second, twenty-third, a good deal of snow: it ended cloudy and cool.

## SUMMARY.

Spring partly temperate, partly cold.  
Summer wet.

Autumn fair and summer-like.

Winter frosty.

In December and January appeared several dysenteries, the reliques of the foregoing autumn: also among some children a cough, with fever and eruptions in the skin, as in the meazles.

In February coughs, colds, and disorders of the lungs were very frequent; and throughout the three winter-months a fever was frequent, which proved fatal to several, that article in February rising to almost double the usual number.

It attacked all ages, and seems to have been of the low depressed kind, and commonly attended with miliary or other pustules, the time of the eruption of which was various, as usual. The crisis in those that fell under my observation was for the most part before the fourteenth or fifteenth day, and in several on the nineteenth, twentieth, or twenty-first; and although others terminated sooner, and some died in a few days confinement, there was great reason to think that these last had a lurking fever several days before,



fore, which were not taken into the reckoning.

It seems to have been a continuation of the fever of the last autumn, and common to Dublin and London both in autumn and winter.

N. B. The gangrenous sore throat of 1743 attacked some children in this city, and proved fatal to several: one of them was thirteen years old.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, according to one account; but according to another perhaps more accurate, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

#### S P R I N G, 1755.

March. Mild weather, snow or frost rare, but frequent rains throughout the month, and rarely a day without rain, though no great glut of rain. It ended warm and windy. The principal winds S. W. N. W. S. E. and N. E.

April. Wet, much like the preceding month, not many days without rain: some

fine weather, but rarely, and the month concluded cold. The principal wind. S. W

May. The first sixteen days alternately fair and cloudy, and often rainy; mostly cool, some hail: thence to the end of the month mostly fair, warm, and pleasant: the thirtieth day rainy. The principal winds W. and N. W.

The bills in March were higher than for a long time past; but this seems to have proceeded rather from consumptions and decays by age than from acute diseases: and accordingly many coughs and consumptions occurred in March and April, although wet and mild months, but which had been preceded by a severe winter, which probably laid the foundation for the fatality.

Fevers of the eruptive kind, and some of them miliary, appear to have been common to us and London in March and April.

Of four continualls that occurred this spring, two terminated the fourteenth, another the twentieth, a fourth the fifth day.

In



In May, whilst the bills were lower than in the two preceding months, a considerable number of cutaneous disorders, and several erysipelas's attended; and colds were frequent the first half of the month.

### S U M M E R.

June. Excepting the first four days, which were fair, with E. winds, the greater part of the rest of the month was cloudy, and frequently wet: the seventh, thirteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-ninth, rainy. The winds variable.

July. A very wet month, few days without clouds or rain: the second at night, the fifth at night, the eighth at night, the fifteenth at night, and the nineteenth and twenty-first days much rain: it concluded fair. The winds N. W. S. W. and W.

August. The foregoing half of the month alternately cloudy and fair, the latter part more cloudy and hazy: cool in general;

general: the eighteenth and twenty-eighth at night a considerable fall of rain. The winds N. W. and W.

Erysipelas's, which are observed above to have attended May, continued to be frequent in summer.

Fevers, several of them of the petechial kind, were frequent in summer, particularly in August, though more favourable than of late: the times of the termination of those that occurred to my observation this quarter were various, viz. the fourth, sixth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-third days; and two on the seventh, and one of the low kind, with all the marks of fever, except quickness of pulse, but with diarrhœa and cold sweats, ran out to a month, and the patient recovered.

I met with two intermittents in August, and three obstinate rheumatisms; and some of the patients, although not old, were from thence deprived of the use of their limbs.



1. Did not the long continued moisture of the spring and summer evidently promote the disorders prevailing this summer, particularly the low putrid fevers, and rheumatisms?

2. As I observed the accounts here given of the prevailing fevers this and last spring, as well as last year, to have agreed nearly to those published concerning the reigning diseases in London at the same time, is not a mutual correspondence between physicians worthy to be recommended?

#### A U T U M N.

September. Generally cloudy and frequent rains: gluts of rain the first and twenty-eighth at night, and cool. The fifteenth and sixteenth summer-like days, else very little harvest-weather; and the month concluded wet and stormy. The principal wind S. W.

October. The beginning of the month a little windy, then fair weather and frequent

frequent frosts to the eighteenth: the rest of the month fair, foggy, and hazy: a fine dry month, and some warm summer-like days. The winds variable.

November. Variable, viz. hazy, windy, and cloudy, the first week: then frost, hail, and snow, to the twelfth. The thirteenth and fourteenth much rain and floods; wet and windy to the twenty-fourth. It concluded frosty. Winds W. N. W. and S. W.

It was a healthy autumn, though not exempt from fevers; but much more rare in the fine dry month of October, than in September and November.

Some hemiplegias attended October, and indeed this disease has for some months past been more frequent in Dublin, and some parts of the country, than for many years before, perhaps from the excessive moisture of the seasons: these and a few coughs and colds, and fifteen fevers, made up the complement of my observations this quarter, of which fifteen two died:



died: of these some were petechial, some inflammatory, but both bore bleeding, and the first without regard to the efflorescences on the skin. The time of the crisis of these fevers, which attacked both children and the middle aged and elderly, was as various as their ages, habits, and the weather attending; and accordingly happened on the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, and on the forty-second, in a man in the decline of life.

### W I N T E R, 1755, 1756.

December. Alternately rain and frost, and sometimes snow: the eleventh, fourteenth, and fifteenth, gluts of rain: the twenty-fourth at night stormy. Winds S. W. W. and N. W.

January. Rain through the greatest part of the month, from the eighth to the eleventh, and from the nineteenth to the twenty-fifth windy. The sixteenth a smart frost. Winds S. W. W. and N. W.

Fe-

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February. Windy through great part of the month, and mostly at S. W. The twelfth at night a hurricane, which did some damage. The windy weather was succeeded by a little frost, then foggy and fair weather. Winds S. W. and W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring wet.

Summer wet.

Autumn wet, except October.

Winter wet.

It was a healthy winter, and particularly the windy month of February afforded abundance of leisure. Our endemic diseases, coughs, chin-coughs, swelled jaws, were the chief; and disorders of the lungs, which proved fatal to several.

The few fevers that I heard of during this winter-quarter, which were partly peticial, and partly inflammatory, were for the most part mortal, on the fifth or sixth, the fourteenth or fifteenth, sixteenth, and twentieth days.

Total



Total buried this year two thousand and two; or, from a more accurate account, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

### S P R I N G, 1756.

March. The first eighteen days mostly dry: thence to the twenty-sixth frost, snow, and hail: thence to the end cloudy and wet. Winds variable.

April. A very moist and cold month, frequent showers, and gluts of rain and hail. Winds mostly N.W. or some point of the E.

May. The fore half of the month alternately cloudy, showery, and fair, and very cold: hail and snow at the beginning. The twelfth and thirteenth perpetual rain of near forty-eight hours continuance, wind S. E. The fifteenth a warm summer's day: the latter half of the month mostly fair. Winds N. W. at the beginning; afterwards E. S. E. and N. E.

A ge-

A general healthiness prevailed through the three spring months, very few fevers, and scarce any disorders, except our endemics, as coughs, colds, and disorders of the lungs, which were very frequent throughout these three months, with the chin-coughs mentioned last quarter, which continued in March ; and in May hectic and consumptions.

Of the few feverish patients that occurred to my observation this quarter, one recovered with a critical sweat the seventh day; two died in seven days or less; one recovered in fourteen days ; one in thirteen ; one died in thirteen days ; one recovered in twenty-one days.

## S U M M E R.

June. A wet and winter-like month for the most part ; few days wholly free from rain : the seventeenth and twenty-fourth at night great gluts of rain : towards the end warm and pleasant. Winds S. W. sometimes S. E. but both attended with rain.

O

July



July. Excepting the first six days, which were mostly fair, the rest of the month was cloudy, with showers interspersed, and few intirely fair days : more rain near the end, particularly the twenty-third. The principal winds S. E. and N. E.

August. The winter-like weather continued the beginning of this month, then it was alternately cloudy, gloomy, and fair to the middle : thence to the end very frequent rains, and the streets dirty, as in winter : the twenty-second at night a great fall of rain. The winds variable.

A wet summer, but healthy ; no epidemic diseases ; fevers rare. In the fore part of June and in July, coughs and colds were frequent. In a mountainous tract near Dublin, Baltibois, sore mouths, affecting the gums and palate, were frequent, even in adults, and at the same time I saw in town two old persons alike affected.

Of the fevers that occurred to my observation this quarter, one with a sore throat

throat terminated in four days, a peripneumonic fever ended in a critical sweat the seventh day, though the crisis was not perfect ; one the eighth day by a critical sweat, with a slight relapse ; one the ninth day imperfectly by sweat, completely the twelfth day ; one peripneumonic in fifteen days, but the separation in the urine not completed until the twentieth day ; one in fourteen days ; one miliary, the eruption appearing the fifteenth day, but his fever did not leave him till the twenty-eighth.

A U T U M N.

September. Alternately fair and gloomy, and rains frequently interspersed : the third, fifth, fourteenth, and twenty-second, much rain : the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, on a sudden sultry and windy, with a heavy hygrometer. The principal winds S. E. E. and N. E.

October. Scarce a day without rain most of the month until the twenty-second ;



the second and third, seventh and nineteenth, gluts of rain : the second at night a storm ; but the seventh in the morning early a great storm, destructive to men and shipping : from the twenty-second to the end, mostly dry and pleasant. Winds mostly S. E.

November. Fair weather prevailed throughout the month : from the eighteenth to the twenty-fourth frost : the seventeenth and twenty-sixth rainy : the month concluded mild and summer-like. The principal winds N. W. and S. E.

It was a healthy autumn ; few fevers attended, and those I observed were of the low kind, v. g. one miliary, and attended with hemorrhages fatal the tenth day : another terminated happily the tenth or eleventh day : a third died the ninth.

Fluxes attended the moist month of October, which also accompanied some of the fevers of late, which proved fatal.

In November the meazles were very frequent, but not mortal.

WIN-

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W I N T E R, 1756, 1757.

December. The prevailing weather was dry, and either serene or foggy : the fourth, the thirteenth at night, and the fifteenth, rainy : some days pleasant like summer : it ended frosty : The principal wind S. E.

January. The frosty weather continued through the greatest part of this month, with frequent snows, and several gluts of rain, particularly the ninth at night, the eighteenth at night, and the twenty-first and twenty-fifth. The twelfth at night a violent storm at S. E. which did great damage to the shipping. The principal wind S. E.

February. Frost and snow at the beginning : the sixth at night a great fall of rain, fair afterwards great part of the month, though sometimes cloudy and windy near the end. The principal winds S. W.

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring variable, a cold and moist  
April. O 3. Sum-



Summer very wet.

Autumn variable.

Winter frosty.

The winter was healthy, except that coughs and colds attended, particularly in December, and remarkably at the latter end of it on the sudden change to cold; and during the months of January and February, coughs, inflammatory colds, sore eyes, and swelled jaws, chiefly prevailed; and the asthmatic suffered greatly, and several of them died.

Total buried this year one thousand five hundred and fifty.

### S P R I N G, 1757.

March. A wet month; sometimes a little frost, particularly the fourth, fifth, and sixth, and frequently hail, and two notable storms the fifteenth and twenty-third, which did considerable damage. The twenty-first and twenty-fourth a great glut of rain: from the fifteenth till near the end windy. The principal winds W. and N. W.

April.

April. Variable, but with a prevalence of cold weather, and a very backward spring: the first three days wet and cold, thence to the ninth warm, thence to the end frequent rain and hail, and some snow: it concluded warm and fair. The principal wind S. W.

May. Generally dry and cool: from the eleventh to the sixteenth showery, as also at the end. The principal winds N. W. W. and S. W.

The cold nipping spring was sensibly felt by divers invalids, and it proved fatal to several of the aged and consumptively disposed. Colds attended all the three months, and some in the warm weather succeeding the cold, as well as in the serene; but sharp weather attended, with E. winds.

Intermitting fevers, which had not appeared since April 1746, came on at the end of February and beginning of March, and continued in April, which with inflammatory disorders, pleurifies, and coughs, were the prevailing diseases in the last named month.



In May colds, rheumatisms, inflammatory fevers, and intermittents, were the principal diseases.

### S U M M E R.

June. Generally fair, dry, and warm, and the principal winds N. E. S. E. or E. The second at night rain, as also the seventeenth, nineteenth, and twentieth day, and the twenty-second at night.

July. Somewhat cloudy at the beginning: from the seventh to the thirteenth serene and hot, and the winds for the most part E. The heat less after the thunder the fourteenth, thence to the end frequent and plentiful rains, and the winds S. W. W. and S.

August. Except the seventh and eighth, which were fair and hot, there were few days but cloudy or wet, or both: and the latter end was squally, cold, and winter-like. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and W.

During the three summer-months the  
pre-

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prevailing fevers were evidently of the putrid and petechial kind, and sometimes attended with miliary pustules. There was a gangrenous tendency in some of their sores by blisters and otherwise. The attack was frequently mild and deceitful.

One died the tenth, another the fourteenth day, two recovered the fourteenth or fifteenth day : with three the fever ran out to the nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second.

In June and the beginning of July, several cutaneous disorders appeared, probably owing to the extraordinary heat of the weather, which attended some part of those months; and in both those months I met with some dysenteries among the poor, promoted, perhaps, by the badness of their bread, as it was a time of great scarcity.

## A U T U M N.

September. Excepting the two first days, the weather was generally fair and dry,



dry, or gloomy and pleasant, with a prevalence of S. E. and N. E. winds.

October. The dry weather continued through the greatest part of this month, so that there was very little rain, except on the fifth at night, with a storm, and on the seventh at night; but several summer-like days, and a few fogs and slight frosts, at the latter end. The principal winds N. W. S. W. and W.

November. After a series of nearly two months dry weather, succeeded a winter-like season of frequent rain and wind throughout the month, after the fourth day. On the tenth dreadful thunder and lightning: the fifteenth and nineteenth stormy. The principal wind S. W.

In autumn the prevailing fevers were still of the low and putrid kind, attended with a weak and quick pulse, though sometimes scarcely quick, and even slower than in health. Petechial and sometimes miliary eruptions appeared at uncertain times, and tremors; and as the disease advanced,

## T H E   W E A T H E R.   203

advanced, a delirium or some degree of it, and a coma. A bilious diarrhœa usually attended, and seemed to be salutary.

The time of the crisis was various, most frequently on the fourteenth day, though to some it proved fatal sooner, and more rarely ran out to the twenty-first.

At the close of October this fever became more frequent, and often proved fatal, as it did likewise in November to not a few of the young and strong; and we received accounts of a like malignity attending this fever in the country.

Blisters in the advanced state of the fever were of service, though not always successful. The small-pox seemed to keep pace with the fever in respect to malignity.

## W I N T E R,   1757, 1758:

December. Moist the first six days, then gloomy, foggy, and cloudy, with frequent slight frosts, and sometimes a heavy hygrometer, with a high barometer:



ter: pleasant for the season: the fourth perpetual rain, the twenty-ninth a summer-like day. The principal winds N. W.

January. A dry month: after a little snow at the beginning, the first fifteen days were mild, and alternately serene and cloudy, sometimes a little wet; thence to the twenty-fourth frost, and a little snow; thence to the end gloomy and pleasant for the season. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.

February. The pleasant weather continued the first six days, which was succeeded by frequent rains, and winds; some snow and frost through the rest of the month: the eighth and twelfth stormy: the nineteenth a great fall of snow. The principal winds W. and S. W.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring cold and backward.

Summer generally cloudy and wet, except June, and a few days in July and August.

Autumn

Autumn mostly dry and summer-like.

Winter mostly mild and open.

The predominant diseases throughout the winter-quarter are said to have been of the inflammatory kind, as pleurifies, coughs, colds, sore throats, and obstinate inflammations of the eyes in February, in which month the inflammatory fevers are said to have partaken of the low petechial kind: but the principal fevers that occurred to my observation in the winter-quarter, were of the low petechial kind; and in January that article was increased much beyond the usual number, where also it is observable that the small-pox kept pace in malignity with the fevers. The diarrhœa that attended proved salutary, as last autumn.

The time of the crisis was various, as the eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-first days.

Blisters were still of service in the advanced state of the fever, notwithstanding the putrid disposition of the juices.

Total buried this year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; or, according  
ing



ing to a calculation perhaps more accurate, one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine.

S P R I N G, 1758.

March. Variable, mostly cold, and a backward spring: frequent rain, and sometimes snow: it concluded fair, pleasant, and warm. The principal winds S. E. N. E. and E.

April. Serene and cold, rain and showers interspersed, and these frequently of hail or snow: the twelfth, the sixteenth in the night, and the twentieth, plenty of rain. It ended fair and dry. The principal winds E. S. E. and N. W.

May. Mostly fair and dry; scarce any rain, except the great glut on the thirtieth, with thunder: from the eighteenth to near the end, very warm: it ended cool. The principal winds S. E. E. and N. E.

The petechial fevers lately prevailing did not wholly cease in this city, nor in several of the north and west parts of the kingdom during the months of March and April; and those that fell under my ob-  
ser-

servation in the last month proved fatal the eighth, fourteenth, and sixteenth days; and it was observable that many fevers which attacked with inflammatory symptoms, did not bear bleeding.

Pleurifies, peripneumonies, and rheumatisms, were very frequent in March: also in this month and the beginning of April a fever was frequent, which seized chiefly young girls, and terminated in a few days with erysipelatous eruptions all over the skin.

The month of May was as remarkable for better health as for good weather; nevertheless, during the three months, but especially April and May, our endemial diseases, coughs and colds, were frequent, and those of bad lungs suffered much; also some pleurifies attended, in two of which the crisis succeeded happily by sweat, as very frequently happens; in one the sixth, in the other the eighth day.

S U M-



## SUMMER.

June. Fair and dry mostly, so that the seventh and sixteenth were the only days remarkable for rain: it was also frequently cold, and some days winter-like; but the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth very hot. The principal winds W. N. W. and S. W.

July. Generally cloudy and wet; not many days free from rain: the fourteenth a glut of rain: some very few hot and sultry days, but more cool and winter-like. The principal winds N. W.

August. Frequently sultry, gloomy, and fair alternately, and likewise often rainy, especially in and near Dublin, where we had plentiful rains. The principal winds S. W. and N. W. It concluded fair and cool, with northerly winds.

About the beginning of June there was a sudden change of the weather to cold, which was attended with coughs, chin-coughs, sore throats, quinzies, pleurifies, peripneumonies, and rheumatisms, most of  
I which

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which disorders continued during great part of the remainder of the wet summer, viz. in July and the beginning of August.

In June the fevers seemed to border on the intermittent kind, having a notable exacerbation, with chilliness in the evening.

July was attended with inflammatory fevers, and likewise with those of the low petechial kind, in divers cases of which the time of the crisis was various; as on the sixth, fourteenth, twentieth, and twenty-eighth days. Dysenteries also were frequent in July, some of which were obstinate.

In August the cholera morbus occurred, and dysenteries continued to be frequent; and the small-pox, which had been mild and distinct before, became very frequent, and were of a confluent and bad kind.

## A U T U M N.

September. A fine harvest month, mostly dry, pleasant, and cool; some little frosts, and the principal wind N. W. The

P

second



second at night rainy: the seventeenth a great fall of rain: the sixth stormy.

October. The dry weather continued to the twentieth, except the seventh and eighth days, which were wet: in the latter part of the period mentioned were frequent frosts: from the twentieth to the end cloudy, wet, and sometimes windy: the twenty-seventh at night a storm, and much rain. The principal winds S. E. E. and N. W.

November. Frequent rains throughout the month: a good deal the twentieth. Windy the fourteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth; else cloudy, and some little fogs: not long fair. The principal wind S. W.

The autumn in general was healthy, and the fevers not generally malignant, but rather slight and favourable; and during the three months, the inflammatory fevers to those of the putrid kind, was near double or treble of the first to the last; and the putrid sort generally terminated in nine or fifteen days, and several

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of these had diarrhœas through the whole course of the fever.

The meazles were frequent, and often of a bad kind during the three months: and the chin-cough was frequent in September and November.

A sudden onset of cold towards the end of September introduced epidemic colds, which, beside some sore throats, prevailed both in town and country, and continued through October.

Besides the meazles, there were also pretty frequent in October and November certain eruptive fevers among children, and attended with the like cough and difficulty of breathing as the meazles, which did not seem to require a different method of cure; and November exhibited some scarlet fevers.

## WINTER, 1758, 1759.

December. A frost and some snow from the fifth to the seventh. Windy from the eighth to the sixteenth: else for the most part rainy; and gluts of rain the ele-



venth, seventeenth, twentieth, and twenty-sixth at nights. The principal wind S. W.

January. Very windy to the seventeenth, and showers interspersed, and sometimes blew a storm, particularly the seventh, ninth, and thirteenth, and commonly blew chiefly in the evenings and nights: a warm month like spring; some fogs after the stormy weather, but without frost. The principal winds S. W. and W.

February. A fine dry month for the most part, and a good deal of it like summer: windy the fifth. A little frost about the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth. The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth much rain, with wind S. E. The principal winds S. W. and S. E.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring cold and dry.

Summer rainy for the most part.

Autumn mostly dry and fair.

Winter mild.

The diseases in December and January were chiefly of the inflammatory kind; as  
fevers,

fevers, attended with violent coughs, pleurifies, pains of the breast, and some hæmoptoes. The few fevers that occurred to my observation, in December, were slight and favourable, in two of which the crisis fell on the fifth and seventh days, being by sweat; in a third, being by a diarrhœa, it was protracted to the fourteenth. The meazles did not wholly disappear in December; and some children of weakly constitutions suffered much by them, their lungs and bowels being left in a vitiated state.

In January, besides the meazles, the scarlet fever, which had infested the autumn, still continued.

February was remarkable for great health as well as fine weather: in the Infirmary the diseases which prevailed most were still of the inflammatory kind; and towards the end of the month some agues appeared.



A

## SUMMARY REVIEW

OF THE

DISEASES above-mentioned, during a Series of  
above THIRTY YEARS, chiefly with regard  
to the SEASONS in which they prevailed.

1st. **I**Nflammatory diseases in general are  
mentioned in the spring of the years  
1723, 41, 43, 47, 57.

In winter 1739, 57.

Hence, and from the subsequent observations on inflammations of particular parts, arises a confirmation of what has been advanced by others, that the spring season promotes such diseases, and of the crisping, coagulating quality of the N. and E. winds prevailing in that season.

2dly. Tumours of the face, jaws, parotids, and fore eyes, occur.

In spring 1739, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 53, 57.

In summer 1745, 48 (June and July 1756 wet).

In autumn 1737, 39.

In winter 1737, 51, 55, 56, 57.

COR. These disorders abound most in spring, next in winter, least in summer and autumn, when the perspiration is freer.

3dly. Pleurifies occur.

In spring 1727, 40, 44, 47, 48, 50, 57, 58.

In summer 1748, 58.

In autumn 1749, 58.

In winter 1739, 46, 57, 58.

4thly. Peripneumonies occur.

In spring 1732, 40, 44, 47, 58.

In summer 1758, upon a sudden onset of cold.

In autumn 00.

In winter 1739, 58.

COR. Pleurifies and peripneumonies are much more frequent in spring than in any other season, and next in winter.

5thly. Sore throats occur.



In spring 1733, 35, 40, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53.

In summer 1735 cold and wet, 45 also wet, and 58 wet.

In autumn 1738, 48, 58.

In winter 1737, 39, 43, 46, 51, 57.

COR. Sore throats are most frequent in spring, next in winter, in summer seem promoted by wet and cold weather then happening.

6thly. Coughs occur.

In spring 1732, 34, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

In summer 1745, a wet one; 50, in August cold, winter-like; 53, June wet and cold. 56, June and July very wet and cold; 58, rainy.

In autumn 1746, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

In winter 1739, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.

1. Coughs occur in spring as much as in winter, and particularly in May, from the nature of the prevailing winds and weather

weather peculiar to the season elsewhere described, which may furnish useful precaution to the consumptively disposed.

2. Coughs, properly a winter and spring disease, infest the summers also when cold and wet.

To this I shall annex, by way of confirmation, the accounts of colds or catarrhs, which in the foregoing history occur.

In spring 1736, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58.

In summer 48, 53, 56 (of these three two were wet.)

In autumn 1729, 38, 39, 47, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58.

In winter 1736, 37, 39, 43, 44, 47, 54, 56.

Here, the spring is considerably more productive of colds and catarrhs than winter; and the autumn as much as winter, from the sudden changes to cold then frequently happening.

And



And the epidemic far-spreading catarrhs and catarrhal fevers, noticed in the above history, made their appearance chiefly in autumn and winter, particularly that in November 1729, common to us and England at the same time, attended with a slight fever; another in winter 1736, which was also common to us and England at the same time; and that in autumn 1758, and the catarrhal fever in winter 1732; that in October 1737, and a third of the same kind called the influenza in spring 1743: but it is observable, that in this last season, it was the most favourable, or least mortal. See the observations in 1743.

7thly. Consumptions occur.

In spring 1750, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

In summer and autumn 00.

In winter 1753, 56, viz. more in spring than in any other season.

8thly. Intermitting fevers occur.

In spring 1725, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33,  
34,

34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57.

In summer 1728; 33, partly wet; 34, 35, wet seasons; 36, hot; 38, cold and wet; 45, 49, both wet; 50, June and August, cold and winter-like.

1751, A wet summer; 58, rainy.

In autumn 1732, 33, 36.

In winter 1732, 34, 49, 50, 57, 58.

COR. Intermitting fevers are properly a spring-disease, but sometimes, especially in moist and cold seasons, become a summer one, as is before observed of coughs; else much more rare in any other season than in spring, the season of the N. and E. winds, which I apprehend may deserve to be considered.

9thly. The putrid, petechial, and low nervous fever occurred.

In spring 1729, 40, 41, 50, 57, 58.

In summer 1725, and not mortal; 29, 32; sporadic, July 35; 36, 40, 41; 45, all the year sporadically, and in an otherwise healthy season, and wet summer; 47, hot and dry; August 51, in an other-



wife healthy season, but a wet summer ; 55, wet and cold ; 57, cloudy and wet ; July 58, rainy.

Autumn 1725, not mortal ; 29, 32, 33, 34, 40, 54, 55, 56, also healthy ; 57, 58.

Winter 1728, 34 ; 35, mortal ; 37 ; 46, most mortal in winter ; 48, 54, sporadic ; 55, 57.

COR. The low and putrid fever is very frequent with us, and seems to be proper to our climate ; for in the compass of these observations, few years, perhaps none, were wholly exempt from it : it has been observed to attend in seasons otherwise healthy, and in all seasons of the year, though least in spring ; and where it has been truly petechial, it has sometimes proved benign, not malignant, though too often otherwise ; and the observations of our late English writers, that this fever attends mostly in or after moist seasons, seem to hold here also.

As a confirmation of the truth of the above observations, I shall here subjoin an estimate, at a medium, of the numbers  
dying

dying in each quarter respectively of some of the most remarkable of the diseases above specified, made by an eminent physician, the late Dr. Bryan Robinson, for near the space of forty years preceding the commencement of my observations, and which may serve as a reciprocal confirmation of the truth of each.

“ 1. The greatest number of deaths from fever was in the winter-quarter, and next in summer; in the first, eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty; in the last, as seventeen thousand five hundred twenty-three, though the summer number was also greater than that of spring or fall \*.

“ 2. Of intermitting fevers, the far greater number died in the spring-quarter.

“ 3. Of the pleurisy, the greatest number in the spring-quarter, and next in the winter-quarter.

“ 4. Of the small-pox, the greatest number died in the summer and autumnal quarter.

\* During a series of twenty-eight years succeeding; also the greatest number of deaths from fever, was in the winter-quarter, though the least in summer.

Of



“ 5. Of the consumption, the greatest number in winter, next in spring.”

I shall next, from the diaries I kept, give the time of the crisis or termination of fevers, whether putrid, inflammatory, or mixed, as far as noted down in the preceding history, collected in a great measure from observations on the poor, where few medicines were used, and so nature was least disguised.

1. The days on which the putrid and low fevers in the preceding history terminated were, as in the two following tables.

T A B L E I.

Days of the termination of the putrid and low fevers.	5	6	7	9	10	11	16	19	20	21	22	23	24	28	42
Nº of patients	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	1

Thus it appears that the most frequent period of the putrid low fever was nearly three weeks, or a day or two over or under the twenty-first day.

TABLE

T A B L E II.

Days of the termination of the in- flammatory and mixed fevers.	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	14	15	17	19	20	21	23
N <sup>o</sup> . of pati- ents.	1	1	2	9	6	9	3	4	2	8	1	3	1	1	2	1

Hence it appears that the fifth, seventh, and fourteenth days nearly, were the most frequent periods of the inflammatory and mixed fevers.

See a farther illustration of this matter in the subsequent review of the following seven years.

To these two tables, drawn from observation in Dublin, it may not be improper to add a third, expressing also the number of the patients, and the several days that proved critical, either in their recovery or death, from Hippocrates's Epidemics, in which appears a far greater affinity between their fevers and ours with respect to the term of the duration of each than might be imagined; and at the same time by this account compared with



with the modern accounts given of the periods of their fevers in the East Indies, Egypt, and in the warmer countries in America, that in these hotter countries their fevers are more rapid, and finish their course much sooner than those described by Galen and Hippocrates; whereas ours, in a cooler climate, are less violent, slower, and of longer duration than either.

Of those in the epidemics, the following is a sketch :

In 2 days 2,	In 80 days 2,	In 8 days 3,	In 40 days 6,
In 3 days 7,	In 4 days 7,	In 17 days 7,	In 9 days 10,
In 11 days 11,	In 6 days 12,	In 5 days 14,	In 14 days 18,
In 20, 21, and 23 days 20,		In 7 days 28.	

So that in those epidemics the greatest number finished their course in seven days, the next in three weeks nearly, the next in fourteen days, &c.

COROL-

COROLLARIES.

1. Notwithstanding the variableness of our climate, not admitting of such stated periods in the return of diseases as in the warmer countries, where their winds and weather are in a great measure fixed and regular; yet, even here, we plainly trace something of a periodical revolution, particularly in the above summary review of the seasons of the year proper to inflammations of the face and jaws, anginas, pleurifies, peripnumonies, coughs, and catarrhs.

2. The time of the crisis of fevers, whether putrid or inflammatory, is very uncertain and various; and yet the seventh and fourteenth days, or nearly so, appear to be the days in which the greatest number of our inflammatory fevers terminate, as the twenty-first is nearly that in which the low and putrid fevers end, as in Hypocrates's Epidemics; and it is worthy of observation, that this is the longest term

Q

which



which Hypocrates assigns to diseases properly denominated acute \*. And I have frequently observed where they have ended much sooner, v. g. in five days, the patients have been liable to relapses, as though the depuration were not ordinarily completed in so short a time.

To this account agrees Fernelius's observation in France: "*Continuam febrem secunda, aut (quod tardissimum est) tertia hebdomada decretorie solvit. Si qua continua febris supra 21um. diem exporrigatur, hanc tu symptomaticam censeo, atque eam vel interiore phlegmone aut abscessu, vel ex putredine visceri alicui impacta profectam.*"

3. The putrid and low fevers are slower in their progress, and of longer duration, than the inflammatory. Of the first the instances of a termination in five or six days are rare, of the last very frequent: the first very frequently ran out to three weeks, the last rarely: the first have con-

\* Le Clerc Histoire de la Medecine.

tinued

tinued six weeks, the last never in the above history.

But to proceed :

10thly. Diarrhœas occurred.

In spring 00.

In summer 1731.

In autumn 1731, 33, 35, 36, 56.

In winter 1733.

11thly. Dysenteries occurred.

In spring 41, 49, 57.

In summer 1737, 40, 57, 58.

In autumn 1733, 36, 37, 39, 40, 52, 54, 58.

In winter 1733, 44, 52, 54, 58.

12thly. The cholera morbus occurred.

In spring 00.

In summer, July 1726, June and August 57, August 58.

In Autumn, September, and October, 1736, 50.

13thly. Of the small-pox.

The chief thing that seems worthy of notice is, that besides their raging in hot weather, Huxham's observation is con-



firmed, that, as in the petechial and putrid fevers, they frequently prove of a bad kind in and after wet seasons, as in the summer of 1738, of 45, 52, and August 58.

In order to a further illustration of this matter, I shall now sum up from a synoptic table which I drew from the preceding history of the seasons and diseases, the respective numbers of the times in the several seasons, in which some of the most notable of our prevailing diseases were observed, which, as far as the evidence afforded by those observations made in Dublin for thirty-six years, viz. from 1725 to 1761 inclusive, can be allowed, may furnish some conclusions of use and importance; conclusions drawn not by idle and random guesses, but by fair induction from facts, minuted down, and faithfully related, with a sole view to the discovery of truth.

We find then in the foregoing history, and the continuation of it to the year 1761 inclusive,

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1st. That agues or intermittent fevers were observed,

In spring	19	} times.
Summer	4	
Autumn	1	
Winter	0	

2dly. Coughs, colds, and catarrhs were observed,

In spring	24	} times.
Summer	6	
Autumn	11	
Winter	18	

Chin-coughs were observed,

In spring	3	} times.
Summer	1	
Autumn	2	
Winter	1	

3dly. Tumors, inflammations, and excoriations, affecting the face, eyes, ears, mouth, and jaws, were observed,

In spring	11	} times.
Summer	00	
Autumn	2	
Winter	5	

Q 3

From



From all which, it abundantly appears, that the spring-season, more than any other, is attended by coughs and defluxions, even more than the winter ; and undoubtedly the N. and E. winds, usually then predominant, have a principal share in this.

It also appears that intermittent fevers are a true vernal disease, even according to the poet,

Each season doth its poison bring,  
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.

But this wants a comment ; for assuredly, according to what has been observed in Dublin during the period above-mentioned, the spring is considerably more productive of defluxions than the winter ; and therefore the first comes rather *nigro carbone notanda* to invalids than winter, whose blasts are generally tempered from the west and south.

Agreeable to this are the following observations concerning sore throats, pleurifies,

rifies, and the meazles, from which the cough is inseparable, viz.

4thly. Sore throats and quinsies in the above synopsis were observed,

In spring	7	} times.
Summer	4	
Autumn	1	
Winter	5	

5thly. Pleurifies and peripneumonies,

In spring	8	} times.
Summer	1	
Autumn	1	
Winter	5	

6thly. The meazles,

In spring	4	} times.
Summer	00	
Autumn	2	
Winter	1	

7thly. Fevers inflammatory,

In spring	3	} times.
Summer	1	
Autumn	1	
Winter	3	

Q 4

8thly.



8thly. Fevers low, nervous, putrid, petechial, and miliary,

In spring	5	} times.
Summer	8	
Autumn	12	
Winter	9	

9thly. Diarrhœas occur,

In spring	1	} times.
Summer	00	
Autumn	9	
Winter	5	

COR. The diarrhœa is plainly an autumnal disease.

10thly. Dyfenteries,

In spring	2	} times.
Summer	5	
Autumn	10	
Winter	4	

COR. The dyfentery is also an autumnal disease.

11th. The cholera morbus is noted,

In

In spring	00	} times.
Summer	2	
Autumn	3	
Winter	00	

And to conclude, I shall here subjoin a comparison of the epidemic diseases of Dublin and Paris with regard to the seasons, from observations published in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy, from the year 1746 to 1752; from whence it will appear, that notwithstanding the difference of the climate in both places, there is a greater similarity in the prevailing diseases, and a more constant connexion between these and the seasons, than might be imagined: for it appears, from a like summary review of the observations mentioned made in Paris,

1. That pleurifies, peripneumonies, and inflammations of the breast, occur most in winter and spring, not in summer, more rarely in autumn.

2. Catarrhs, colds, and coughs, occur in both places in all seasons, but least in summer;

mer ; though even in this season, when it proves very moist, a sudden change to cold commonly introduces them : and in the French registry they are much more prevalent in moist, than in dry seasons ; the watry vapours in moist fogs, and otherwise, being more plentifully imbibed by the venæ bibulæ, dispersed over the external and internal surface of the body.

3. The Parisian and Dublin registries agree in making intermittent fevers to be a spring-disease ; for at Paris, as well as here, they are comparatively rare in winter, but become frequent through the spring-months. In Paris also they are rare in summer until August, and continue frequent through autumn ; and it is observable, that their intermittents were much more frequently attended with fair and dry weather than with excessive moisture.

4. Putrid or malignant fevers occur in most months of the year in the French registry, as well as ours ; but it is observable, that the fevers that pass under this  
de-



denomination in theirs, occur more in dry than in moist weather.

5. Their catarrhus fevers were mostly attended with moisture.

6. Dysenteries in the French registry scarce appear in spring or summer; but infest chiefly the autumnal months, or at least from August to November inclusive: and moreover it is observable in the French registry, as well as by some late observations in Dublin, that this disease is much more frequently accompanied by hot and dry than moist weather; a probable argument that it is not so much owing to a stoppage of perspiration as to inflammation and an exaltation of the juices to a more acrid state in hot and dry weather, although the autumnal season advancing, and attended with a decrease in the perspiration, must undoubtedly determine the humours more to the bowels: and to this the two following observations seems to agree, viz.

7. Diarrhœas prevail chiefly in the autumnal months in both registries, from  
August

August to November inclusive; are less frequent in winter; rare in spring and summer, as is observed above concerning dysenteries, diarrhœas; also in the French registry are much more frequently attended with hot and dry weather than an excess of moisture.

8. In the French registry scarce any instance occurs of an epidemic cholic in winter or spring, but in summer and the beginning of autumn; chiefly in August and September, in hot and dry weather.

These last observations agree with those made in a different climate, even those of the divine old man in his books de Morbis Epidemicis, viz. “Cholericæ affectiones magis æstate fiunt: æstate & autumnno lienterix, dysenterix, tenesmi & alvi profluvia.”

# H I S T O R Y

OF THE  
WEATHER  
AND  
DISEASES

DISEASES in DUBLIN.



N. B. The reader is desired to remember in making any comparisons between the observations before and since the commencement of the New Stile, which was introduced with the year 1752, that each month since this year takes in eleven days of the subsequent month, according to the Old Stile, obtaining before the year 1752.

# H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

W E A T H E R

A N D

DISEASES in DUBLIN, for SEVEN  
YEARS, continued.

S P R I N G, 1759.

**I**N March the weather was  
variable as usual: the prin-  
cipal winds W. and N. W.

Winds.	March.
N. E.	2
E.	2
S. E.	2
N.	3
S. W.	3
N. W.	12
W.	12

April was mostly fair and  
dry, ending serene and cold.  
The principal winds N. W. and  
some point of the E. as E. and  
N. E.

	April.
S. E.	5
N.	3
E.	7
N. E.	8
N. W.	10
S.	1
S. W.	1
W.	5

May

May.		
S. E.	4	May was for the most part fair and dry : frequently sharp in the mornings and evenings, and some frosts : near the end hot, concluded very cold. The principal winds N. E. N. W. and S. W.
N.	5	
N. E.	9	
W.	6	
N. W.	7	
S. W.	8	

The chief diseases in the spring months were colds and catarrhs in divers shapes, coughs, and asthmas; and several tabid persons were carried off in April.

In May, among other disorders of the breast, there were some pleurifies; in one of which was an imperfect crisis by sweat the fifth or sixth day.

At the king's infirmary, inflammatory fevers during these spring-months to the slow putrid kind, were nearly as fifty of the first to ten of the last.

## S U M M E R.

June.		
N. W.	10	Excepting the first half of June, the three summer months were
S. W.	8	



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were generally fair, dry, and warm, and sometimes very hot; so that it was one of the warmest and driest summers, the thermometer half a degree higher than in 1757, which was a remarkably hot summer.

In June the principal winds were N. W. and S. W.

In July N. W. and S. E.	July.
	N. W. 11
	S. E. 11
	S. W. 8
	W. 5
	N. 2
	S. 1
	E. 1

In August W. S. W. and N. W.	August.
	W. 12
	S. W. 10
	N. W. 8
	E. 5
	S. E. 3
	N. E. 3

In June some dysenteries began to make their appearance, and in July they became much more frequent, especially among  
R young

young children, as also other disorders of the stomach and bowels; and in August dysenteries proceeded to spread among both young and old, which for the most part proved tractable, though in some few fatal, probably through want of proper advice.

Several severe colds attended in July, and some in August.

In the king's infirmary in the three summer-months, were about thitry-eight of the inflammatory fevers to fix putrid.

Of the acute fevers that occurred during these three summer-months, the greater part terminated the seventh day by a critical sweat, some the eighth, one the ninth day, one the sixth day with salivation, one the fourth day with suppurating pustules on the lips.

It is worthy remark, that as this summer, like those of 1740, 1741, had been one of the warmest and driest, so it was likewise fertile in dysenteries: but there was this difference in the two seasons, that the  
present

# THE WEATHER. 243

present was a very plentiful one, abounding with wholesome provisions; whereas, in the other, provisions were very scarce and bad, which no doubt must have increased the malignity of the disease.

## AUTUMN.

September was generally fair, with excellent harvest-weather. The principal winds W. S. E. and E.	September.
	W. 9
	S. E. 8
	E. 8
	N. W. 4
	S. W. 4
	S. 2
	N. 1
	N. E. 1

October was partly fair, and sometimes hot, like summer; else variable, with some gluts of rain. The principal winds W. and S. W.	October.
	W. 11
	S. W. 10
	S. E. 6
	N. W. 4
	N. E. 4
	S. 3
	N. 2
	E. 1

November was moderate and mild, alternately gloomy and fair, with some frosts. The principal wind W.	November.
	W. 11
	N. W. 7
	S. E. 5
	S. 3
	S. W. 3
	N. 3
	N. E. 2



In September a few inflammatory and pleuritic fevers appeared: the symptoms were generally mild, and several of them terminated happily by a critical sweat within the seventh day. The dysentery was the prevailing disease, not only of this month, but of the whole quarter; and diarrhœas were not unfrequent: divers feverish and other disorders were observed to attack the bowels.

Diarrhœas and dysenteries continued through the months of October and November; and the last named disease attacked some of all ages.

### WINTER, 1759, 1760.

December.		December was in general
W.	4	cloudy and gloomy: a few fair days, some frosts, but more moist fogs. The twenty-fifth at night a storm. The principal winds S. E. and N. E.
N. W.	3	
N.	1	
N. E.	6	
E.	4	
S. E.	9	
S.	1	
S. W.	3	

In

# THE WEATHER. 245

In January were frequent	January.
rains, some floods, fleet, and	W. 5
snow. The principal winds	N. W. 4
S. W. W. S. E. and N. E.	S. E. 5
	N. E. 5
	E. 5
	S. 1
	S. W. 7

February was extremely va-	February.
riable, frequent and plentiful	W. 10
rains and floods; some frosts	S. W. 9
and fogs; a great fall of snow	E. 1
the fifteenth; several fair days;	N. W. 10
often windy; it ended fair,	S. E. 4
calm, and mild. The principal	N. E. 2
winds W. S. W. and N. W.	

The dysentery, which infested the autumn, was evidently on the decline, and easily curable. The reigning diseases during the three winter-months were coughs, catarrhs, disorders of the chest, and some rheumatisms.

No great number of acute fevers occurred, and those mostly benign: among which, one pleuritic, who was bled and re-

covered by a critical sweat the sixth day, one peripneumonic, who with some difficulty recovered the seventeenth day; and three other acute fevers terminated by a critical sweat the eighth; in one of which three there was a relapse, but a second sweat perfected the crisis.

Yearly bill of burials in Dublin one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

### S U M M A R Y.

The spring mostly fair and dry.

The summer mostly fair, dry, and warm.

The autumn mostly fair and moderate.

The winter variable, but more inclined to moisture.

### S P R I N G, 1760.

March.			March was uncommonly fair, dry, and dusty, and in a great measure free from rain and wind: sometimes like summer: a few frosty mornings in the country.
S. W.	3		
N. W.	11		
S. E.	4		
N.	3		
W.	5		
S.	2		
E.	4		



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country. The principal wind  
N. W.

April was also mostly fair  
and dry. The principal winds  
from some point of the E. par-  
ticularly the N. E. which was  
as frequent as the W. and  
S. W. It ended cold and  
sharp.

April.	
E.	4
S. W.	8
W.	8
S. E.	3
N. E.	8
N. W.	2
S.	2

May was variable as to heat,  
cold, and serenity ; sometimes  
warm, then suddenly cold. The  
principal winds S. E. N. E.  
and E.

May.	
N. E.	7
S. E.	10
E.	5
W.	4
S. W.	7
N. W.	4
N.	1
S.	2

Our endemial diseases, colds, coughs,  
asthmas, and consumptive disorders pre-  
vailed greatly, so that I scarce ever observ-  
ed a greater frequency of colds and con-  
sumptive cases than last winter, and  
throughout the three spring-months ; and  
fore eyes particularly attended the N. E.  
winds in April.

From hence I apprehended a considerable connexion between the late epidemic disease among horses and those among men; in order to illustrate which I have subjoined a short history of that disorder among the horses, together with a review of the like disorder among them for a series of years past, with a comparison of it with the epidemics prevailing among men at the same time.

The fevers that fell under my observation in May were of the acute kind, proving critical about the tenth day, and some on the sixth and eighth. The subjects were mostly poor, and escaped with very little assistance from art.

### S U M M E R.

June.		
S. W.	6	June, in general, was variable, rather inclined to cold, v. g. the fore part of June was mostly fair, with some hot days ; and the winds S. E. E. and N. E. the rest of the month mostly
E.	5	
S. E.	8	
S.	2	
W.	4	
N. E.	5	
N. W.	8	we
N.	2	



# THE WEATHER. 249

wet and winter-like, and the winds W. and N. W.

July was generally fair and dry, more rarely cloudy, and a little rain: a few hot days. The principal winds N. W. W. and E.

July.	
N. W.	11
N. E.	3
W.	9
N.	4
S.	1
E.	5
S. E.	3
S. W.	4

In August the three first days were serene and warm: this was succeeded by some gluts of rain; the rest of the month mostly fair, and inclined to cold. The principal winds S. W. and N. W.

August.	
E.	5
N. E.	2
S.	3
S. W.	9
W.	7
N.	1
N. W.	9

The summer in general was healthy, though dysenteries were pretty frequent in June, and some miliary fevers were observed among the poor; and upon the cold and winter-like weather at the end of the month coughs were frequent not only among men, but the horses; and chin-



chin-coughs among the children in the poor-house.

Colds were not unfrequent in July, nor through great part of the month of August, and some diarrhœas attended the end of August, in which month some few inflammatory fevers appeared ; but those of the low kind were more frequent, sometimes attended with petechial, but oftener with miliary eruptions, several of which ran out to the thirtieth, and one to the thirty-sixth day.

Of the different fevers that occurred within this quarter, the days of termination were the fifth or sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the tenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the eighteenth, the thirtieth, and thirty-sixth.

## A U T U M N.

September.		The fore half of September fair and frequently hot, with much dew and S. E. winds ; and thus ended a series of about a month's fair weather : the
W.	6	
S. W.	8	
S. E.	15	
N. E.	1	
N. W.	2	
S.	2	

the rest of the month there were frequent and great rains, and the winds S. W.

Throughout October were frequent rains and some floods. The principal winds W. and generally high. The month ended with a smart frost.	October.
	W. 13
	S. W. 9
	S. 1
	S. E. 2
	N. W. 10
	N. 1
	N. E. 1

November was moist, much rain, not many fair days; scarce more than three frosty. The principal wind W. A storm the sixth.	November.
	S. W. 2
	W. 18
	N. W. 6
	S. E. 2
	N. E. 1
	E. 2
	N. 2

It was one of the wettest autumns in the memory of man, and yet remarkably healthy: diarrhœas, which had attended the end of summer, were also frequent in September, and towards the end of the month became more frequent, with great pain and bilious vomitings; and indeed this disorder was frequent in October and November.

Inflam-



Inflammatory colds, coughs, and sore throats, were frequent in September and October, as were asthmas, coughs, and tabid cases through the three autumnal months. In October disorders of the bowels became much more frequent and more violent in their symptoms, as the cholera morbus, bilious vomitings, and dysenteries attended, with a constant painful tenesmus, not to be appeased without the constant use of opiates.

Some bad measles attended the month of October. The diarrhoeas and dysenteries which attended this quarter, were not often fatal, and the fevers were far from being epidemical or malignant. Among these, out of five which occurred in September and October, three terminated the tenth day, one the ninth, one on the eleventh, all happily. In November three boys in one house had a miliary fever of thirty days duration, and all recovered.

W I N-



# THE WEATHER. 253

WINTER, 1760, 1761.

The excessive moist weather continued through December, with high winds, few days being wholly exempt from either; the seventh and thirtieth it blew a storm. The principal wind W.

December.	
W.	20
N. W.	2
S. W.	10
N.	1

January was a month of fine weather, uncommonly warm for the season: very little rain or wind: frequent fogs, but warm and moist, not attended with frosts as usual. The principal winds S. E. The barometer higher than for many years past.

January.	
W.	6
S. W.	9
N. E.	3
S. E.	12
N.	3
N. W.	3
E.	1
S.	1

The fore part of February was variable: from the eleventh to the end a good deal of rain and stormy weather. The winds mostly S. W.

February.	
N. W.	7
W.	11
S. W.	13
N.	2
S. E.	1

S U M-

## SUMMARY.

A dry spring, with a prevalence of E. winds.

The summer variable, inclined to cold.

The autumn excessively wet, with W. winds.

The winter very open and warm. December and January windy and stormy.

December was healthy, as was this whole winter-quarter, though uncommonly wet and warm, an express contradiction to the vulgar tradition, that a green Christmas makes a fat church-yard. Diarrhœas indeed, which had attended the last autumn, did frequently occur in December, but very few acute cases; and through the whole quarter, our endemial diseases, catarrhs, or defluxions in divers shapes, tumours of the jaws, neck, epiphoras, coughs, and asthmas, chiefly prevailed.

Yearly bill of burials in Dublin one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

OF

## OF THE

Epidemic CATARRHAL FEVER among  
Horses.

THE late epidemic catarrh, or rather catarrhal fever among horses, took its rise in the winter, which was a very severe one, not only in these countries, but other parts of Europe ; and even in this changeable climate, was attended with uncommon vicissitudes in the temperature of the air and weather.

It raged in London and other parts of England in January, February, and March ; and seized our horses in Dublin at the end of March, moving westward (as other epidemics frequently do) and on the fourth of April it was become general in this city, and continued till the end of that month, when most of our horses were recovering, although some remains of the disease appeared in June, and even July the 17th, in the coughs and broken wind attending some of them, in consequence of the disorder.



It seized them with a heaviness, loss of appetite, and a cough : a swelling in the throat frequently attended, and sometimes laborious breathing ; after some days they discharged a yellow mucus from the nostrils, and frequently recovered, although several died here, as well as in England, especially under too warm a regimen, v. g. particularly in the barracks, where they are kept close crowded in the stables, so that they lost thirty-eight out of two hundred and fifty ; whereas I am informed that at a certain stand of chaise-horses using more exercise, and a cooler regimen, they lost but two out of thirty-six.

Also the distemper is said to have been more severe in the North than in the South.

The mules also received the infection.

Early bleeding, but not late, was of use.

One gentleman preserved his horses from the contagion by dipping a bunch of rue in vinegar, rubbing their noses  
and

and sprinkling the manger with it. Another preserved his mare, by causing her to drink tar-water diluted with an equal part of common water.

In some parts of England they used malt mashes at the decline of the disease, being found of service both as a cordial, a pectoral, and keeping the belly soluble.

In 1727 there was an epidemic catarrh among our horses here, which also travelled hither from England, and moreover preceded a like disorder, viz. a cough and sore throats among men; even as at Edinburgh, before the catarrhal fever in 1732, their horses had been previously affected.

Again in the cold and dry spring 1742, was an epidemic catarrh among the horses at Plymouth and here.

In May 1746 (the preceding part of the spring cold) was an epidemic cough among horses, and chin-coughs and tumors of the parotids among men.

In December 1750 was an universal catarrhal



tarrhal fever among horses, rather more severe than this of the present year 1760, which also travelled from England, and the like in December and January 1751; and among mankind coughs and inflammations of the face, eyes, and gums, at the same time.

And A. D. 1762, I am informed that to this present time, many of the labouring horses who had this disorder suffered so much in their eyes as to have become blind.

### S P R I N G, 1761.

March.		In March the weather was variable : there were some slight frosts, and frequently high winds, of which the S. W. and N. W. prevailed.
S. W.	11	
N. W.	8	
S.	1	
S. E.	5	
N.	3	
N. E.	5	
E.	1	

April.		April was moderate as to moisture and dryness ; rather cold for the season, and the principal wind from some point of the N. or E.
S. E.	9	
W.	10	
S. W.	3	
N.	6	
N. E.	3	
N. W.	2	

May



# THE WEATHER. 259

May was rather fair than otherwise : great changes from heat to cold ; so that our fires, which had been put out the seventh, were rekindled the twenty-fifth, and continued to the end of the month. The principal wind E. with some smart breezes and hard gales.

May.	
N. W.	4
S. W.	8
S.	1
E.	6
N. E.	8
N.	1

Coughs and tumours about the fauces and throat, with a slight fever, often occurred in March ; and regular intermittents, tertian, and quotidian, were more frequent than for some years past : towards the end of the month and beginning of April, the cholera morbus, with obstinate obstructions and inflammations of the bowels, and bilious purgings, attended with a fever, were very frequent ; and some diarrhœas were observed about the end of the month.

A few inflammatory fevers occurred, among which, one terminated by an ab-

scabs in the throat in three weeks ; a second came to an imperfect crisis in fourteen days ; a third, being catarrhal, lasted four days ; a fourth, also catarrhal, lasted three days, and was carried off by a spontaneous sweat, and an eruption of pimples about the mouth. Towards the end of the month some low fevers, with petechiæ, but more frequently with miliary eruptions, which generally ran out to the twentieth day, often attended with bad symptoms, but seldom proved mortal.

The meazles were frequent in March and April, and in this last month came out in round distinct spots above the surface of the skin, like the first appearance of the small-pox.

April was more healthy than March, so that little appeared except a few coughs, and some few agues.

May exhibited chiefly coughs and tabid cases, and some sore eyes : also some intermittents appeared ; but inflammatory fevers, particularly pleurifies and peripneumonies, were most frequent this month.

# THE WEATHER. 261

## S U M M E R.

In June it was generally dry ; far less rain than usual, and yet it was rarely very hot, though the latter half of the month was hot. The N. and E. winds prevailed, like what is more usual in the spring.

June.	
N. W.	3
N. E.	9
N.	5
E.	2
W.	9
S. W.	4
S. E.	4
S.	1

The dry weather continued through the greatest part of July, and it was rather cool than hot, though the twenty-third and twenty-fourth days were very hot and sultry ; but no days within two degrees so hot as last year. The winds mostly W. and sometimes S. W. which were cold, dry, and parching, contrary to custom.

July.	
W.	18
S. E.	4
N.	1
S. W.	9
N. W.	8

The dry weather prevailed also through the month of August ; but it was frequent-

August.	
S. W.	11
N. W.	5
E.	3



W.	8	ly cloudy, and over-cast, so that the heat was tempered ; though about the middle of the month there were some hot and sultry days. The prin- cipal winds S. W. and W.
S. E.	2	
N. E.	1	
N.	1	
S.	2	

The pleuritic fevers, mentioned in the spring, continued in June; and some few fevers with pleuritic symptoms were seen in July. Coughs and catarrhs were more frequent than usual in June. The measles, as mentioned last March, were accompanied with symptoms of violent inflammation in June and July.

Some slight cholics and obstructions in the primæ viæ, and some diarrhœas, with bilious vomitings, were observed in June; but in July these disorders were attended with inflammation, and were more frequent and more severe.

There were some instances of the low fever, with petechial eruptions in June; but in July these were more frequent, and  
in

in some the petechiæ were interspersed with bloody specks : in others, a great anxiety and oppression attended, though no eruptions appeared, but a gentle diarrhœa through the whole course, which gradually alleviated the symptoms, until the fever wore off in about seventeen days. The patients were very apt to relapse, and could not bear even the mildest purge after.

Some small-pox of a malignant kind attended the month of July.

In August vomitings, with obstructed bowels, tending to inflammation, as in July, continued ; and about the middle of the month the cholera morbus became very frequent.

Colds, sore throats, and rheumatisms, were frequent near the close of the month ; and at the same time a red exanthematous eruption in the skin was frequent among women, and generally attended with a nervous fever ; and the small-pox were frequent and malignant, with bloody specks

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interspersed on the first eruption, and in the progress, bloody spits.

## A U T U M N.

September.

S.	3
N. W.	6
S. W.	8
S. E.	9
W.	5
E.	1
N.	1

The dry weather continued to prevail in September, though now and then interrupted by rain and some hard gales. The fourteenth a sudden change to cold, which continued about a week; thence to the end frequent fogs, and it was warm like summer. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.

October.

S. E.	12
S. W.	2
W.	5
N. E.	4
E.	5
N.	2
N. W.	3
S.	2

In October there fell abundance of rain, contrary to custom, and the greatest gluts of rain were from the east. It was cool. There were some hard gales. The twenty-second and twenty-eighth stormy: it concluded with a slight frost. The principal wind S. E.



## T H E   W E A T H E R   265.

<p>In November the weather was variable, with a few slight frosts, and frequent rains. The nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first, stormy. The principal winds W. and S. W.</p>	<p>November.</p>	<p>W. 9 N. W. 6 S. E. 4 E. 2 N. E. 1 S. W. 7</p>
--	------------------	--

Diarrhœas and dysenteries attended the month of September, and the small-pox was epidemical and malignant; and the petechial fever mentioned last July attended September and October. Among the children in the work-house it generally terminated about the fourteenth day, and in all happily; and it was observed that towards the determination, they had a slight diarrhœa.

The like fever was observed at the same time in other parts of the city, especially in October, and sometimes proved fatal. In the most malignant, about the tenth or eleventh day, a delirium came on, with subsultus tendinum, and difficult respiration, particularly if not attended with a natural purging.





# THE WEATHER. 267

filis, and sometimes small ulcers, were very frequent ; but not malignant. Those of asthmatic and consumptive habits suffered much : otherwise the month was generally healthy.

Towards the end of November some fevers appeared, with numerous petechial eruptions. About the tenth or eleventh day, a bilious purging generally came on, which continued to the fourteenth, when they mostly recovered.

## WINTER, 1761, 1762:

In December fogs were un-	December.
commonly frequent, and those	W. 9
not attended with frosts, as	S. E. 7
usual, but moist, and often	S. W. 7
ended in rain. A few slight	E. 1
frosts, and on the seventeenth	
a considerable fall of snow. The	
principal wind W.	

January was for the most	January.
part dry, frequently windy :	S. W. 11
the sixteenth, seventeenth, and	W. 12
	N. W. 3
	twenty-



S.	2	twenty-eighth stormy : a few slight frosty mornings. The principal winds W. and S. W.
N.	1	

February.		February was also for the most part dry : frosts, snow, and fleet, pretty frequent : great va- riations of heat and cold this and the preceding month. The sixteenth and seventeenth warm and sultry like summer. Winds variable.
N. W.	10	
W.	5	
N.	3	
S. W.	8	
S.	1	
E.	1	
S. E.	1	
N. E.	2	

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring dry and cool.

Summer extraordinarily dry.

Autumn variable, except a wet October.

Winter dry, except January ; and the two last months very moderately frosty.

The severe coughs of November continued to be epidemical in December, January, and February, with asthmas and defluxions in various shapes, and often attended with symptoms of inflammation,

v. g.

v. g. sore throats, suppurating and ulcerated tonsils, ophthalmies; and in some, violent pains in the ear, excoriations in the mouth, and swelled jaws.

Fevers were not epidemical; and those that occurred were not malignant, often terminating in less than seven days, and scarce requiring medical assistance.

Among the soldiers the petechial fever frequently appeared, which was favourable, and generally attended with a bilious diarrhœa, and terminated about the fourteenth day.

Pleurisies and pleuro-peripneumonies were frequent in February.

The extraordinary drought of the summer was attended with a stronger tendency to inflammation, agreeable to Wintringham's observations in Yorkshire.

The happy issue attending the evacuations excited by nature in the fevers attending the summer and autumn, may furnish an useful document to such as are aliens to the mysteries of physic, to be  
very

very cautious how they intermeddle in such cases, since the proper conduct to be observed on the occasion of such evacuations will for ever remain a secret, except to those who have devoted their time and talents to these matters.

The yearly bill of Dublin this year was two thousand two hundred ninety-two, viz. much larger than in the two preceding years, which agrees to some former observation of the unwholesomeness of dry seasons.

### S P R I N G, 1762.

March.		March was a wet month :
N. E.	4	not many days free from snow, fleet, or rain : more snow, and colder than for several years past. The principal winds N. W. Some brisk gales now and then. The fifteenth a storm.
S. E.	7	
N. W.	13	
E.	1	
N.	3	
W.	4	
S. W.	4	

April.		April was dry for the sea-
S. E.	9	son, only a few showers now and
S. W.	6	



# T H E   W E A T H E R.      271

and then: cool and calm,	W.	4
yet a few warm days. The	S.	2
principal wind S. E.	N. E.	4
	E.	5
	N.	2

May was an excessively dry	May.	-
month, and the wind at some	N.	2
point of the E. hotter than for	E.	12
some years past, though with a	S. E.	4
cold wind at the same time, till	W.	5
near the end, when it was very	N. E.	8
warm.	S. W.	5
	N. W.	1

A cold, and for the most part, dry spring, succeeding an open and somewhat warm winter, the catarrhs, which had infested the winter, prevailed greatly to the end of March; and in the months of March and April various disorders of the lungs, pleurifies, pleuro-peripneumonies, pulmonary consumptions, coughs, chin-coughs, and quinzies, greatly prevailed, and often proved fatal. Also inflammatory feverish colds, often attended with pleuritic symptoms, were frequent: some of these terminated by sweat about the  
fifth

fifth or seventh day: when they ran out beyond the seventh day, they were often attended with miliary eruptions; but some other feverish disorders were carried off partly by diarrhœa and partly by sweat, in eight or nine days.

Rheumatisms and rheumatic fevers were also very frequent in March and April: and to the above mentioned disorders in April, add the scarlet fever with ulcerated tonsils, ophthalmies, inflammations of the gums and ears, and the tooth-ach.

Several children recovered of their fever the sixth, seventh, and eighth days, by a critical sweat; in some others more advanced in age, the fever terminated in fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen days.

Some mild intermittents appeared in April; but in May, intermitting fevers were very frequent, particularly the tertian; and pleurifies and chin-coughs still continued to be epidemical.

In the beginning of May a fever was common which resembled the scarlet fever  
in

in every circumstance except the eruption. In the beginning, after the shivering, the face was much flushed, with a severe head-ach, dry burning skin, quick pulse, and foreness in the throat; sometimes attended with superficial ulcerations in the tonsils, and often a crick in the neck: in some it disappeared in three or four days; in many, after running out to the fourteenth day or longer, the skin peeled off in branny scales, as in the scarlet fever, though no eruption had appeared.

About the middle of May began in Dublin the catarrhal fever or feverish cold, scarce sparing a family, or any age, sex, or condition, except that it rather spared children. It was plainly a disease of foreign extraction, having visited Copenhagen a month before it reached London, and London about a month before it arrived here; and it gradually extended itself through every province of the kingdom. In London it seldom proved fatal, though their weekly bills once rose to seven  
T                      hundred;



hundred; but in the country it was more fatal.

It generally began here with a lassitude, a pain and heaviness of the head, and particularly a pain across the eye-brows; a severe cough, a soreness or rawness in the throat and breast, excited by coughing; generally a great defluxion from the nose, and sometimes eyes, the heat a little greater than natural, and a loss of appetite.

Such was the attack in general; but in many the symptoms advanced to a feverish state, and were very distressing, so that the patients were forced to betake themselves to their beds: in these it began with a shivering pain of the head and back, soreness of the bones, a burning heat, and in some a slight delirium and oppression in breathing: in some the pulse was quick and low; but in general the pulse was not quick, and even when the feverish symptoms were very high, it was often observed to be not more quick than in health, and generally more low and depressed.

There

There was generally a disposition to sweat, which usually returned every night, with an aggravation of the feverish symptoms; and the promotion of the sweat, by drinking wine-whey and spirit of hartshorn, carried it off in a day or two, in those more slightly affected.

Some had a great oppression in breathing, who were relieved by bleeding: the blood was not often fizy, but the serum was muddy and yellow; and when it had an inflammatory crust, this was of a saffron hue.

Those who, after taking a puke, threw up much bile, generally found great relief from the symptoms, and in some they were totally removed. A smart diarrhoea attended some few with relief, but in the greater number a sweat about the third day proved critical: yet in several there was observed an efflorescence on the skin like the measles, or a red rash, with violent itching, which was observed to carry off the disorder more completely than the sweating.

Without proper care and regimen the symptoms continued for a week or longer, and a remarkable languor continued in most for several days after; and others, especially valetudinarians, the weakly and aged, and those of bad lungs, did not recover for a much longer time.

The languor yielded to the cortex Peruvianus.

Compare the years 1729, 1732-3, 1737 and 1743.

### S U M M E R.

June.		In June the weather was generally dry and fair; and warmer than the same month for several years past: frequently windy, but not much rain. The principal winds N. W. and W.
N. W.	13	
E.	3	
W.	8	
S. E.	5	
S. W.	4	
N. E.	1	
N.	1	

July.		The dry weather of the two preceding months continued in a manner somewhat extraordinary
N. W.	6	
W.	10	
S. E.	8	
S. W.	15	nary



nary through July ; and even the S.W. winds were not attended with much rain, except on the eighth. From the ninth to the fifteenth it was hot, yet not one day so sultry as in July 1760, by one and a half degree of the thermometer. The winds variable : chiefly S. W. and W.

E.	I
N. E.	I
S.	I

August was alternately fair, gloomy, and cloudy : there were some great gluts of rain after the long drought. It was not so warm as this month usually is. The winds chiefly N. W. and W. It concluded fair and cold, with N. E. and E. winds.

August.

W.	10
N. W.	11
E.	8
S. W.	5
S.	I
N. E.	9
S. E.	2

In June and July appeared several instances of the pernicious reliques of the late epidemic catarrhal fever in valetudinary and infirm persons, some of whom

T 3 died ;

died; and their deaths were apparently hastened by it.

In June appeared a bilious putrid fever, sometimes attended with petechiæ; but the miliary type was more frequent. In many it appeared in the beginning with inflammatory symptoms, and was generally attended with a violent fixed pain in the forehead: the miliary pustules appeared from the seventh to the eleventh day; and some of the fevers in July were attended with much the like appearances, and they proved frequently fatal in both months. Among these, one terminated happily by a critical sweat the sixth or seventh day, a second proved fatal the fourteenth day, and in a third the patient did not survive the eleventh day.

In August also fevers, partly petechial and partly miliary, were frequent, but moreover attended with a bilious purging, and not often fatal: they ran out to the seventeenth or twenty-first day; they fell into a lethargic dozing, and recovered gradually, without any other evacuation.

Intermittent fevers, principally tertian, continued frequent in June, and there were some few in July, in one of which the type was singular, viz. seven or more paroxysms in a day; and these fits grew daily stronger, until the seventh day, when a large critical sweat terminated the disease. In August intermittent fevers became frequent, and particularly epidemical among children from one to three years of age.

In July, pleuritic fevers and peripneumonies of a malignant and fatal kind prevailed much, and were seldom relieved by repeated large bleedings: among these, one young man recovered the seventh day, but not without a blister applied on the spot, after repeated large bleedings; another more advanced in years died the eighth day: the blood was covered with a thick saffron-coloured size, and the serum of a bilious colour.

Towards the end of July, disorders of the bowels, with bilious purging and vomiting,



miting, were observed, which in August prevailed much, and dysenteries were common and fatal to some : also some dysenteric fevers attended.

In July the meazles were very frequent and dangerous ; and the small-pox of an unfavourable kind, not tending to suppuration, attended the months of July and August.

### A U T U M N.

September.		September was a wet month,
N. W.	4	and not quite so warm as usual :
S. E.	5	the principal winds S. W. and
W.	10	sometimes high.
S. W.	17	
S.	4	
E.	1	
N. E.	1	

October.		October was also a wet
N.	6	month, attended with great
N. E.	10	floods, common to us and seve-
N. W.	5	ral parts of England at the
S. W.	4	same time. Cold for the season,
S. E.	8	though but little frost. The
E.	6	principal winds N. E. and S. E.
S.	1	The twentieth a storm at E.
		Concluded frosty.

November was alternately fair, cloudy, and foggy: from the eleventh to the sixteenth frosty: it ended warm like summer. The principal wind S. W. a few smart gales. The depth of rain in November was much less than in the two preceding months, viz.  $7\frac{8}{20}$ ; whereas in October it was  $26\frac{7}{20}$ , and in September  $19\frac{13}{20}$ ; but it is to be noted, that, although the quantity of rain was so far less in November than in the two preceding months, yet it appeared by the hygrometer that the quantity of watery vapours suspended in the air, was considerably greater in November than in either of the two other months: the weight of the sponge in November having been three hundred and

November.

S. W.	11
N. W.	4
W.	7
N.	3
N. E.	1
S. E.	3
S.	1

ninety.

ninety-one grains, which in September and October was but three hundred and forty-seven; the great moisture of the two last months having not been dissipated by the sun, nor by the usual ventilation by storms.

The disorders of the bowels mentioned in August, viz. diarrhœas, dysenteries, and a dysenteric fever, continued through September and the beginning of October.

Some of the low kind of fevers were observed in September, among which were fatal instances in two girls aged about fifteen, one of whom died the nineteenth, the other the twenty-third day.

Many of the fevers in October were of the petechial, or at least eruptive kind, yet no remarkable fatality attended them, many recovering from very bad and alarming symptoms: the time of their termination was various, most frequently in fourteen days, others in six, seven, eight,



or ten days: a few ran out to twenty-one days, and one to six weeks.

In November there was a remarkable increase of fevers, both as to number and malignity: they were mostly of the low kind, often petechial, and some miliary, though neither of these eruptions were essential. Several of them were attended with hemorrhages, and other marks of colliquation; also several of them had a more remarkable exacerbation than usual in the evening. Many, both young and old, were carried off by them; and in several of these the change proved sudden and unexpected, who died soon, viz. the fifth, sixth, eighth, and tenth days; whilst others in whom the fever was longer protracted, as to fourteen, and about twenty-one days, more frequently recovered.

On the sudden change to cold and frost at the end of October, coughs were frequent, and three fatal quinsies are noted in the bills; which coughs continued to be frequent through November, and proved fatal to many of the aged asthmatic.

Rheumatisms were frequent in October and November, and some of them were obstinate.

### W I N T E R, 1762, 1763.

December.		December was generally
S.	3	foggy, warm, and dry: little sun, little wind, and little frost: the three last days a little snow and fleet, with brisk gales at S. E. which were the principal winds of the month, contrary to custom.
S. W.	1	
E.	2	
N. E.	5	
S. E.	14	

January.		The weather of January was
S. E.	19	much like that of December, viz. dry, foggy, few frosts, and of short duration; and the S. E. winds still continued to prevail.
E.	5	
W.	4	
N. E.	2	
S. W.	3	
S.	4	

February.		February was alternately
S. E.	9	cloudy, foggy, fair, and mild, and there were frequent rains: the eleventh a heavy shower of snow. The S. E. winds continued
N. W.	2	
W.	4	
N. E.	4	
N.	3	

# THE WEATHER. 285

nued to prevail to the thirteenth  
of this month; thence to the  
end S. W. with brisk gales at  
the conclusion.

E.	1
S. W.	12
S.	1

## S U M M A R Y.

Spring dry.

Summer dry.

Autumn moist.

Winter foggy and warm, with an unusual series of E. winds.

These winds having prevailed from December the thirteenth, to February the thirteenth, with want of the usual ventilation from the W. and S. W. were attended with a sickly winter; and the genius of the prevailing fever, as to symptoms and duration, seems to have been much the same through the winter as in November last, affecting all ages, often proving fatal, and frequently attended with bilious vomitings and stools, and tenebrius.

Of



Of those who recovered within a moderate extent of practice,

5	} recovered in {	7	} days.
3		17	
3		9	
2		8	
2		13	
1		14	
1		15	
1		23	

On the other hand,

3	} died in {	9	} days.
2		10	
2		11	
1		27	

Among these, B. aged thirty-eight, with dark green stools, and some of the worst symptoms, as anxiety, spasms, delirium, and involuntary discharges : her pulse, depressed before, rose upon the bilious discharges, and she was treated accordingly, the marks of coction appearing in the urine the twenty-third day ; and she recovered.

Rheumatisms and rheumatic fevers were frequent in January, and several dysenteries occurred in December and January.

Coughs were frequent and epidemic in December, nor was January and February exempt from them.

The yearly bill large, viz. two thousand four hundred and ninety.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

The highly inflammatory and frequently fatal diseases attending the dry spring and summer of this year, and the swell of the bills of mortality, may exhibit a confirmation of the pernicious effects of uncommon drought, as noted in the year 1761.

The sickliness of the winter during the long reign of the easterly winds, and unusual at that season, shew the wholesomeness of the ventilations from the S. and S. W.

SPRING.

## SPRING, 1763.

March.		March was mostly mild and
W.	11	dry, a few frosts in the mornings, particularly from the eleventh to the fifteenth. Some brisk gales. The principal winds W. and S. W.
N. W.	6	
S. W.	10	
S. E.	5	
E.	5	
N. E.	2	
S.	1	
N.	2	

April.		April was alternately fair
W.	12	and cloudy, with frequent rains, and some sharp weather and hail interspersed, and it ended cold, with N. winds. Else the principal winds were W. and about one-third E.
S. E.	9	
N. W.	6	
S. W.	5	
N. E.	3	
E.	4	
S.	1	
N.	2	

May.		May was very dry and cool
N. W.	5	for the season, especially at the beginning. The principal wind S. E. and some other points of the E.
W.	7	
S. W.	7	
S.	1	
S. E.	11	
N. E.	6	
E.	5	

Our endemial diseases, coughs, de-  
fluxions in various shapes, disorders of  
the



## T H E W E A T H E R. 289

the breast, and particularly tabid cases, were frequent through the months of March, April, and May.

The fevers were less fatal than in winter. Out of sixteen patients in a small extent of practice, only one died, and that on the tenth day. Some efflorescences on the skin sometimes attended, and in the worst of the cases, bilious discharges by vomit and stool, as in winter; and some of the fevers in April partook of the intermittent type. The greater number held out to the fourteenth day, fewer to the eighteenth and twenty-first, and a few recovered in three, four, and five days.

During all the spring-months, agues were frequent, especially in the country; and several pleurifies attended this quarter.

## S U M M E R.

The dry weather of May was succeeded by frequent showers in June, especially from the

June.	
W.	4
S. W.	4
S.	1
S. E.	10
U	ninth

E.	8	ninth day to the end : it was generally cool for the season. The wind mostly from some point of the E.
N. E.	11	
N. W.	3	
N.	1	

July.		July was a very wet month, and mostly cold ; the thermometer lower in this month than for several years past. The principal wind S. W. Several smart breezes.
W.	5	
E.	1	
S. W.	17	
S. E.	10	
S.	1	
N.	1	
N. W.	6	
N. E.	2	

August.		The rainy weather continued to the twentieth of August ; so that from the beginning of this month to the twentieth, there was scarce a day free from rain. From thence to the end mostly fair. The principal winds S. W. and W.
S. W.	16	
S. E.	5	
W.	10	
N. W.	5	
S.	6	
E.	1	

A remarkably cold and wet summer, but healthy, excepting the rheumatism both acute and chronical, which greatly prevailed through the three summer-months,

months, owing apparently to the cold and moisture of the season ; and in Steeven's hospital hemiplegias were very frequent, perhaps from the same cause.

The fevers which occurred were not attended with any remarkable malignity. Several of them were of the eruptive kind; the time of the eruption was various, as was likewise the duration of the fever, viz. to the sixth, seventh, eleventh, thirteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fourth days ; and several of them were attended with smart purging; and saline crystals in the urine were generally seen on the critical days, with an alleviation of the symptoms.

The intermittent fever, which was observed in the spring, did not wholly disappear in summer.

August was not wholly exempt from diarrhœas, dysenteries, and the cholera, but not at all epidemic, nor so prevalent as in hotter seasons, as appears from the accounts given of former years.



## AUTUMN.

September.		
S. E.	5	September was alternately cloudy, gloomy, and fair, with a little rain intersperfed ; but not much, except on the first and nineteenth, cool for the season. The principal winds W. and S. W. A storm the tenth at S. W.
W.	10	
N. W.	3	
S. W.	7	
N.	2	
N. E.	6	
E.	2	

October.		
S. E.	9	The second and third days of October were memorable for the storm at N. E. and a vast fall of rain, and great floods, common to us and Great Britain: otherwise it was a pleasant month, and mostly fair, with several summer-like days, and some little frosts; yet the hygrometer considerably heavier than last month, the moisture from the floods not having been exhaled. The principal winds S. E. and S. W.
N. E.	5	
N.	1	
W.	5	
N. W.	7	
S. W.	9	
E.	4	
S.	1	

No-

# THE WEATHER. 293

November was mild, dry, and fair, with alternities of cloudy and hazy weather. The eighteenth a smart frost: the nineteenth a deep snow, the twenty-sixth rainy, the second and last windy. The principal wind W.

November.	
W.	12
S. W.	9
N. W.	6
E.	5
N.	3
S. E.	2
S.	2
N. E.	1

In September diseases of the bowels, as the diarrhœa and tenesmus, were frequent.

The autumn was more sickly than the summer, being attended with fevers that proved fatal to several, whilst others emerged from the worst symptoms: those were mostly of the miliary kind, the eruptions appearing from the tenth to the thirteenth day. They had generally been bled in the beginning, and bore that evacuation well; and blistering in the low depressed pulse was of singular service.

Among these,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{terminated in } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ 19 \end{array} \right\} \text{ days,}$$

and most or all recovered.

A symptomatic erysipelatous fever was also frequent this quarter, as were coughs and colds in October and November.

### W I N T E R, 1763, 1764.

December.		There was a great storm the first of December, as also the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth. The rest of the month was remarkable for the great quantity of rain that fell, being more than what had fallen in the same space of time for many years. The great quantity that fell on the twelfth was not equal to that of last October the second, but both were attended
W.	6	
S. W.	11	
S. E.	4	
N. E.	6	
N.	1	
N. W.	7	
E.	1	with



with a N. E. wind : but the depth of rain this whole month was much greater than in that, viz.  $33 \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{10}$  inches ; whereas in October the depth was but  $20 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{10}$ . There was some snow and fleet, and a few fair days. The principal wind S. W.

The beginning of January was frosty, the rest wet and stormy, with great floods, which were common to us and most or all parts of Europe, being an extraordinarily moist season. Some few frosts. The principal winds S. W. and W.

January.	
S. W.	16
E.	1
W.	13
S. E.	1
N. E.	1
N. W.	4
N.	1

In February were frequent rains, some hail and storms, and some frosts, and the month ended with a great fall of snow for several days, with N. E.

February.	
W.	12
S. E.	3
S. W.	12
N. W.	2
E.	2

U 4

winds:

N.	1	winds: else the winds were
N.E.	5	

The coughs and catarrhs which attended last autumn, continued through the winter.

In December diarrhœas were frequent, and several of the fevers that attended, attacked the bowels.

Rheumatic fevers were frequent through the three winter-months: also some catarrhal, and a few of the miliary kind, were observed in December and January.

Among the several fevers that occurred to the observer this quarter,

2	} terminated in	12 or 13	} days.
2		10	
2		21	
2		7	

The yearly bill was two thousand six-hundred and five.

Dr. Short of Yorkshire, a diligent observer of the weather and diseases, remarked concerning this the seventy-fourth year  
of

of his age, that it has been the wettest, and withal the most healthy, that he has known. It is true, our yearly bill is larger than that of last year, though less than any other since 1759 to 1765 inclusive; and, on the whole, this was not a sickly year: for though the summer was unusually wet, it was healthy, and though the fevers in autumn proved fatal to divers, yet not a few recovered from the worst symptoms; nor was the winter in general a sickly one.

S U M M A R Y.

Spring mild.

Summer wet and cool.

Autumn variable.

Winter wet, with great floods and storms.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

The wet summer, particularly the month of August, was less productive of diarrhœas, dysenteries, and the cholera, than



than drier and warmer seasons, as appears from 1761 and 1740, compared to this and other moist seasons, which seems to furnish occasion for refuting a vulgar and long established error and prejudice respecting the cause of these diseases, which have been ordinarily attributed to an obstructed perspiration and the use of fruit in the summer and autumn; whereas it is pretty clear to me, that the usual prevalence of these diseases at these seasons is owing to neither of these causes: for, as to the first, these disorders are observed to commence in the height of summer, even in July and August, before an obstructed perspiration takes place, and to prevail more in dry and hot summers, than in wet and cold ones; and consequently in seasons wherein the juices of fruits are less crude, more concocted, and more wholesome, and are indeed a bountiful provision of nature in those seasons, to allay our thirst, and temper the heat and acrimony of the bile and other juices in the summer season,  
and

and are undoubtedly very wholesome, except to a few valetudinarians ; so that the prevalence of these disorders in summer, and at the latter end of it, appear plainly to me to be rather owing to an exaltation or increased acrimony of the bile and other juices in that season.

N. B. Last November we had an account from Denmark of an epidemic catarrh among horses, and that the dogs were infected by lying in the stables among them ; and from Madrid, May the 5th, that 900 dogs died in one day ; and from Genoa of a mortality among the poultry ; and May 19, from Cadiz, a like account, and that the disease was fatal chiefly to hens. Thomas Weatherall, surgeon, resident at Doneraile, January 2, informed me, that there was then a plague among the dogs, which, by the sequel, appears to have been a catarrhal fever, viz. the symptoms were a great discharge of a gleety humour from the nose and eyes, a difficulty of breathing, a violent beating of  
the



the heart, also convulsions, and great weakness in the back, and in the hind legs: that the old dogs recovered if they got three or four doses of pills made of sulphur, antimony, and tar, but that the young puppies died whether they got the medicine or not, and that it was contagious; and I am since informed that this disease also reached several of the same species of animals in and near Dublin.

## S P R I N G, 1764.

March.		March was mostly dry and
N. E.	9	fair; much March-dust; a little snow sometimes about the beginning; some brisk gales at S. W. which, and some point of the E. were the principal winds..
N. W.	4	
S. E.	6	
W.	2	
S. W.	12	
N.	1	
E.	1	

April.		April was mostly dry and
S. W.	7	cool (the thermometer during the eclipse of the sun fell considerably) not such frequent showers
S. E.	10	
W.	5	
N. E.	6	
N.	5	



# THE WEATHER. 301

showers as usual: some few  
summer-like days, and some  
few snow and hail. The  
principal winds at some point  
of the E. or N. Brisk gales  
at the beginning and end.

May was generally dry: now  
and then a little rain: cool for  
the season: some showers of  
hail: the twenty-fifth hot.  
Windy about the beginning  
at S. W. which was the prin-  
cipal wind, though frequent-  
ly some point of the N. or E.

N.W.	7
E.	2

May.	
N.W.	20
S.E.	7
N.E.	3
N.W.	6
W.	5
N.	2
E.	2

It was a very healthy spring, insomuch  
that to one in a moderate extent of prac-  
tice there occurred but one fever during  
the whole quarter, which finished its course  
in fourteen days; but others met with a  
considerable number of fevers, attended  
with aphthæ, which seemed to extend from  
the mouth through the whole tract of the  
intestines, and withal were attended with  
miliary eruptions: they were tedious, but  
not mortal.

Agues

Agues were frequent in March and May, but slight ; and coughs, colds, tumours of the jaws, asthmas, some hæmoptoes, and tabid cases, were the chief disorders : to which add, that several children died suddenly with a hooping and suffocation, but no cough ; and in one of them opened, no cause of death appeared, the lungs being perfectly sound.

## S U M M E R.

June.			In June the weather was variable, but rather inclined to wet ; for the first six days were fair, thence to the twenty-second alternately fair and cloudy. The seventh, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, and twenty-eighth, plenty of rain from the S. E. The principal wind S. E.
N. W.	2		
N. E.	3		
N.	1		
E.	8		
S. E.	14		
W.	10		
S.	1		
S. W.	5		

July.			Throughout the month of July there were frequent rains : the
S. W.	13		
S. E.	7		

# THE WEATHER. 303

the seventeenth and thirtieth much rain : some few sultry days ; else cool for the season. Some brisk gales. The principal winds S. W. and W. A fine hay-harvest ; but the wall-fruits failed.

N. W.	5
N.	2
N. E.	4
E.	5
W.	12
S.	1

The weather continued to be cool and moist in August, with frequent rains till the twentieth, thence to the end mostly fair and warm, with S. E. winds : the twenty-eighth rain. The principal winds S. W. and W.

August.	
W.	9
N. W.	6
S. W.	10
N.	2
E.	2
N. E.	2
S. E.	11
S.	1

Through the greatest part of summer fevers became much more frequent than in Spring, but far from being malignant or mortal. Many of them finished their course in six, seven, eight, or nine days, most frequently in seven. A few others were protracted to the fourteenth, fifteenth,



teenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth day. The crisis was mostly by sweat, or by a slight diarrhœa, with sharp stools, and a tenesmus: often by both stool and sweat; and where it was by stool only, it was less perfect.

Those that terminated soon were frequently attended with relapses: in those that lasted longer, the symptoms were more heavy, from which, however, the patients emerged with a little proper assistance.

Miliary fevers were frequent, and, as usual, of long duration, but not remarkably fatal; and, indeed, from the testimony of an elder brother resident in Dublin near fifty years, this city is seldom free from this kind of fever less or more.

A few irregular agues attended the months of June and July, and some of the continuals had regular periodical exacerbations; in the evening the symptoms mostly inflammatory, and the blood very  
fizzy:

# THE WEATHER. 305

fizey: some of them terminated in an intermission in July.

As in the spring several children were taken off with a sudden suffocation, several other instances of the like kind occurred in July, one of whom (a child of a year old) died in less than twenty-four hours, notwithstanding three bleedings, a vomit, and a blister, in that short space of time.

## A U T U M N.

The fair weather of near three weeks of last month continued in some measure to the eighth of September: soon after rain, wind, and cold weather succeeded: the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth particularly, stormy and wet; the rest of the month variable. The principal winds S. W. and W.

September.	
S. W.	13
W.	13
N.	5
E.	3
N. W.	6
N. E.	1

X

October

October.		October was cloudy, wet,
N. W.	13	and alternately fair, sometimes
W.	13	frosty : there was a sudden on-
S. W.	10	set as of winter, yet the twen-
S.	3	ty-first was sultry. There
N.	4	were smart gales frequently.
		The principal winds W. and
		N. W.

November.		November was alternately
S. W.	3	cloudy, hazy, fair, and fre-
W.	8	quently wet, particularly on
N. W.	4	the eighth and ninth fell much
S. E.	4	rain. Some brisk gales the
N.	6	fore part of the month ; about
N. E.	6	the middle some frost and some
E.	6	showers of hail : thence to the
		end cloudy and moist. The
		principal winds the fore part
		of the month W. the latter
		N. E. E. and N.

The fair weather, which closed a moist and cold summer, at the end of August and



and beginning of September, was remarkably healthy.

Several choleras attended the month of September, as also diarrhœas and a few dysenteries, but far from being severe: on the contrary, several of them did not require medical assistance.

The fevers which attended September and October, especially among the poor, were mild and favourable, though frequently running through whole families; and even some of the petechial manifested nothing malignant; though one instance of the miliary kind occurred to the compiler of these observations, with a strong pulse and fizy blood, who, notwithstanding all endeavours, died the eleventh day.

The greater number of fevers which occurred in the three autumnal months terminated in seven days, some few in four, five, or six days, more rarely in fourteen; and mostly by sweat. Relapses were frequent, especially in those that terminated soon.

Disorders of the stomach and bowels became less frequent in October. Upon the whole, September and October appear to have been comparatively healthy; but November was more sickly, and inflammatory fevers, which seem to have been the prevailing kind for some time past, became more frequent, yet not remarkably mortal, and some of them had evident remissions.

### WINTER, 1764, 1765.

December.		December was a warm month
S.W.	9	for the season, though not
S.E.	14	wholly without a little frost
W.	5	or snow, the last particularly
E.	5	on the nineteenth; frequent
N.	1	fogs of the moist kind, and
N.E.	2	alternately cloudy, wet, and
S.	1	fair, though not much rain,
		except on the fourth and sixth:
		the fifth, sixth, seventh, and
		eighteenth, stormy. The prin-
		cipal

# THE WEATHER. 309

cipal winds S. E. next S. W.  
both moist.

January was generally moist and warm, very little frost, a good deal of rain and floods, frequent fogs, but not with frost: the month ended fair, and summer-like. Smart gales the ninth, eleventh, and sixteenth. The principal winds S. W. and S. E. as in last month, and both equally moist.

January.	
S. E.	12
E.	1
W.	3
S. W.	12
N.	1
N. W.	2

February was very cold, with abundance of snow, more than for many years past; also frequent frosts, and some hail. The principal winds at some point of the N. or E. The twenty-sixth a brisk gale at S. W.

February.	
S. E.	10
N.	3
E.	3
S.	3
N. W.	5
S. W.	6
N. E.	1
W.	3



## SUMMARY.

Spring mostly dry and cool.

Summer cool and moist.

Autumn variable.

Winter warm and moist, except February.

The winter in general was healthy. The acute inflammatory fevers, mentioned last quarter, attended also the month of December, the greater part of which ended in five days with a critical sweat, and they were subject to slight relapses; and in January and February the state of the fevers was partly the same, though some of them ran out to fourteen, seventeen, and twenty days; and two of these last emerged with difficulty with a critical diarrhœa.

Tumours of the jaws and parotids were epidemical through the month of December, and continued in January; and some coughs and asthmas attended both these months.

In

In February there was a sudden transition from the mild weather to intense cold, with frequent snows and frosts, and coughs became frequent and truly epidemic, scarce sparing a family in the city: also some diseases of the bowels, particularly diarrhœas and dysenteries, became frequent.

### O B S E R V A T I O N S.

The excessive moisture of the winter this year, succeeded by a dry and healthful spring, may shew how the mischiefs of one extreme may be corrected by its contrary succeeding, and indicate the expediency of a retrospection upon these occasions.

The state of diseases in the summer 1764, may be added to the other instances above of the comparative healthiness of wet seasons.

The bill of mortality in Dublin this year was two thousand three hundred and seven, being two hundred and ninety-

eight less than in 1763. Likewise in London there was a decrease of two thousand nine hundred and forty-one in their yearly bill; and in Amsterdam there was a decrease of one thousand two hundred and ninety-one; and with us the winter of this year, as well as the last, was an open wet one, and succeeded likewise a wet and cold summer: and the hygrometer in 1764 was to that in 1763, as three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, to three thousand seven hundred seventy-five; so that this year, as it was wetter than the preceding, was proportionably more healthy: and in the year 1765, wherein the mean weight of the hygrometer was three thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and the quantity of rain considerably greater than in 1764, it was still more healthy; and the decrease in the bills of mortality, ending in December 1765, was still more considerable, being two thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

To



To the instances of mortalities among other animals mentioned last year, it may be proper to add, that this spring we had an account of a mortality among swine and horses in Italy; and in June, from Provence in France, of a mortality among their horses and mules; and in August, from Sweden, that there was a mortality among horned cattle, the horses, sheep, goats, and swine.

These accounts seemed to be somewhat alarming; and are here recorded and recommended to further observation, how far such mortal epidemical diseases among the brutes may, or may not, be a prelude to the pestilence among men, which by the divine poet is described to walk in darkness, Psalm xci. 6.

S P R I N G, 1765.

In March the weather was	March.
various as usual; frequent frosts,	N. 5
hail, and snow, also frequent	N. W. 8
rains, and stormy weather:	W. 9
	E. 1
	N. E. 3
	the

S. E.	4	the last week a change to a warmer state. The principal wind S. W.
S. W.	14	

April.		Throughout the month of
S.	3	April there were frequent rains, and from the fifth to the tenth it was very windy. The principal winds W. and S. W.
S. W.	6	
W.	11	
S. E.	3	
N. W.	4	
N. E.	5	
N.	2	
E.	4	

May.		May was mostly fair and
N. E.	8	dry ; there were but few hot days, v. g. the seventh, twelfth, and thirteenth. Some sharp, cold ones, some hoar frosts, and a smart shower of hail the twenty-fourth. The principal winds S. E. and N. E.
S. E.	12	
W.	4	
E.	3	
N.	3	
N. W.	6	

The epidemic coughs, noted to have been introduced with the great snow in February, continued to prevail in March, and those of tabid dispositions suffered much ; and coughs continued to be frequent

quent through the months of April and May.

Diarrhœas and dysenteries continued to be frequent in the month of March.

Defluxions in various shapes attended the months of April and May, v. g. violent pains of the head and in the ears, tumours in the fauces and parotids, and ophthalmies.

Agues were more frequent this spring than for several years past.

The fevers which attended the three spring-months were neither epidemical nor mortal: they were frequently of the miliary kind, and flower than those in December last, the greater part being protracted to the twenty-first day, or nearly, and not unfrequently attacking the bowels, attended with a diarrhœa and sometimes with apthæ.

# S U M M E R.

The dry weather of May | June.  
continued through the greatest | E. 5  
N. E. 2  
part



S. E.	6	part of June, though there was a little more rain in this than in the last month. The principal winds, though more from the W. were still from some point of the E.
N. W.	9	
S. W.	6	
W.	5	
N.	1	

July.		The dry weather continued through July : it was cool to the eleventh or twelfth, thence to the end mostly warm. Some brisk gales the seventh, eighth, and twenty-fifth. The prin- cipal winds W. S. E. and N. W.
N. W.	8	
S. E.	10	
W.	13	
S. W.	5	
N.	2	
S.	1	

August.		The unusual drought of the three preceding months continued to the third and fourth of August, when a little rain succeeded, and was inter- sperfed through the month, but in no great plenty. From the nineteenth to the twenty-second warm,
S. E.	4	
E.	5	
W.	7	
S. W.	11	
N.	2	
N. W.	3	
N. E.	4	
S.	3	

warm, sultry, and moist. The  
principal winds S.W. and W.

It was a healthy summer ; and yet catarrhs, coughs, and asthmas, our endemial diseases, were frequent through the three summer-months.

Intermitting fevers, which began last spring, attended the months of June and July, though often of an anomalous kind ; and in July some of the continuals assumed the form of intermittents.

The state of the continuals seems to have been much alike in June and July, viz. that though there were some few instances of the slow kind running out to about three weeks, yet there was a far greater number of the more acute and more favourable kind, which hardly required medical assistance, being carried off in a few days by a spontaneous sweat and proper regimen.

In August diarrhœas, dysenteries, and choleras occurred, though for the most  
part

part flight, and scarce requiring the assistance of the physician; yet there were some few instances of choleras that proved mortal, and several sore throats attended the end of the month.

## A U T U M N.

September.		In September the weather
S. W.	9	was variable, serene, and cloudy,
W.	15	and frequent rains were inter-
S.	2	sperfed: there were some brisk
N. E.	2	gales, and the month ended
S. E.	5	with a storm: it was warmer
N. W.	5	than for some years past. The
E.	1	principal winds W. and S. W.

October.		In October the weather was
S. W.	8	variable, and frequent rains
N. W.	7	attended; not much wind, ex-
W.	15	cept the first and twenty-sixth
N. E.	1	days. The principal winds
E.	2	W. and S. W.
N.	2	
S. E.	2	
S.	1	

November.		In November, it was fair
W.	5	for the season, very little rain:
N. W.	7	very



very mild, except some slight frost, and one shower of snow. The twenty-fifth at night a storm. The principal wind S. W.	N. S. W. N. E. S. E.	3 12 2 2
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The fore throats observed at the conclusion of last quarter were frequent in September, as were also diarrhœas and dysenteries; and some choleras occurred.

Also in October several diarrhœas and dysenteric disorders attended, some of which last put on an intermitting type, and gave way to the cortex.

Several instances of the acute fevers frequent in this city, terminating in five or six days, occurred in October and November, with a very imperfect crisis by sweat, being attended with frequent relapses, sometimes to a third or fourth time; and in several of these the bowels were remarkably affected.

Some miliary fevers appeared this autumn, which bore evacuations very well; and

and several of them attacked those of strong constitutions.

Besides the more frequent term of three weeks or a month, I was informed of some of these which ran out to forty days, and even three months, allowing for some intervals between the relapses : nor is this peculiar to us ; for Hippocrates, in his Epidemics, gives some, though but few, instances of fevers whose crisis was protracted to the fortieth, to the seventieth, and of another, which, after an apyrexia of seven days, came to a perfect crisis on the eightieth day.

Bilious fevers were also frequent this autumn, though not of long duration, nor malignant, but attended with a jaundice, and a highly saturated urine, and sometimes complicated with something dysenteric.

Coughs, disorders of the lungs, and defluxions were pretty frequent in October, and coughs in particular more so in November, especially among children ;  
and



and in several of these attended with a fever, as in the meazles, but without any subsequent eruption upon the skin, except a preternatural redness in some.

A great part of November was remarkable for fine weather, and less calls than usual.

W I N T E R, 1765, 1766.

December was mostly dry, calm, and foggy, with a good deal of frost. The tenth a glut of rain, and a storm at night. The winds more easterly than usual this month, the principal wind having been S. E.

December.	
S. E.	9
S. W.	7
W.	6
N. W.	5

The frost mentioned last month continued to the middle of January, viz. about eighteen days; the rest of the month gloomy, foggy, and moist. Very little wind this month,

January.	
S. E.	5
W.	12
N. E.	2
N. W.	2
S. W.	4

Y

and



and the barometer very high.  
Winds W. S. E. and S. W.

February.		In February, after some frost
S. W.	6	and snow interspersed for se-
W.	7	veral days, on the eleventh,
N. W.	2	twelfth, and thirteenth, fell a
N.	2	prodigious quantity of snow,
N. E.	6	attended with N. E. winds; the
E.	5	rest of the month generally
S. E.	8	gloomy, hazy, and foggy. The
		principal winds from some point
		of the E. or N.

Coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and some sporadic diseases in the primæ viæ attended the month of December.

Of the few fevers which occurred in this month, one terminated by an imperfect crisis in eight days, another proved fatal in six weeks, after frequent horrors, and a lateritious sediment in the urine.

In January, with the advancing season, coughs and asthmas became much more frequent,

frequent, and pleurifies and peripneumonies attended.

As to the few fevers which occurred, one terminated in sixteen days, with a separation in the urine, and an abscess in the hip; another in seven days, with a critical sweat: nor did it appear, on enquiry, that any thing epidemic or malignant attended.

In February there was a large swell in the bills of mortality, viz. to a hundred and eighteen, ninety, and eighty-one in a week (near double the usual number;) coughs and asthmas still prevailed: also pleurifies and some peripneumonies occurred, to which add the meazles.

The season seems to have been particularly noxious and fatal to those of weak lungs, to the consumptive, to the asthmatic, and aged.

Diarrhœas also were not unfrequent.

Of the few fevers that occurred to this observer, one terminated in fourteen days,

a second in seven days, a third in ten days, and all recovered.

The yearly bill of mortality, two thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

### S U M M A R Y.

Spring variable, except a dry May.

Summer excessively dry.

Autumn variable.

Winter much frost and snow.

### O B S E R V A T I O N S.

Here is an instance of a very dry summer, and yet a healthy one, contrary to other observations, having been the driest summer since 1740.

The swell in the bills of mortality on the great and unusual quantity of snow that fell in February should serve as a caution to invalids, especially the aged, asthmatic, and consumptive, to secure themselves as much as possible from the impressions of such great changes in the weather,



weather, by early and rigorous confinement and good fires.

In order to give a clearer idea of the state of the winds, and their several proportions to each other in the several seasons, I shall here subjoin two tables, constructed from the accounts annexed to each month during the preceding seven years, which accounts were extracted from my diary.

Y 3

TABLE

## TABLE I.

Shewing the number of times each wind blew.

	E.	N.E.	S. E.	N. W.	S.W.	N.W.	S.
1759.							
Spring	9	19	11	11	23	12	1
Summer	7	3	21	5	24	26	3
Autumn	9	7	19	6	31	17	8
Winter	10	13	18	1	19	19	2
1760.							
Spring	13	15	17	4	17	18	6
Summer	15	10	11	7	20	19	6
Autumn	2	3	19	3	37	19	3
Winter	1	3	13	6	37	32	1
1761.							
Spring	7	16	14	10	10	22	2
Summer	5	10	10	7	35	43	3
Autumn	8	5	25	3	19	17	5
Winter	2	2	7	4	26	26	3
1762.							
Spring	18	16	20	7	13	15	3
Summer	12	11	15	1	28	24	2
Autumn	7	12	16	9	17	32	6
Winter	8	11	42	3	8	16	8
1763.							
Spring	14	11	25	4	30	22	3
Summer	10	13	25	2	19	37	8
Autumn	11	12	16	6	27	25	3
Winter	4	12	8	3	31	39	0
1764.							
Spring	5	18	23	8	12	39	0
Summer	15	9	32	5	31	28	3
Autumn	9	7	4	15	34	26	3
Winter	9	3	36	5	11	27	4
1765.							
Spring	8	16	19	10	24	20	3
Summer	10	6	20	5	25	22	4
Autumn	3	5	9	5	35	29	3
Winter	5	8	22	2	25	17	0
Sums total of the several winds for seven years.	236	276	516	157	668	688	96

## T A B L E II.

Exhibiting the number of winds in each of the four seasons in one view.

	E.	N.E.	S. E.	N.	W.	S.W.	N.W.	S.
Spring	74	111	129	54	129	148	126	18
Summer	74	62	134	32	182	199	139	29
Autumn	39	51	108	47	200	165	119	31
Winter	39	52	146	24	157	176	73	8

From these tables, compared with those in another work, from the year 1716, for above forty years preceding, appears the wonderful harmony between these registers made by different persons through all the varieties of weather attending; and from this comparison the following inferences may be drawn.

N. B. I have elsewhere given tables of the winds respectively reigning in every season, to which I refer; but shall here beg leave to subjoin the following corollaries drawn from those tables, in order to give a general idea of the state of our winds in this country.

1. That the S. W. and W. winds are the two grand trade winds, or reigning  
Y 4 winds,



winds, of this island, blowing most in summer, autumn, and winter, least in spring; and yet even in spring they prevail sufficiently to temper, in a good measure, the pernicious blasts from the E. and N.

2. The eastern winds are almost equal in spring and summer, and near double to what they are in autumn and winter.

3. The N. E. wind blows most in spring, and near double to what it does in autumn and winter.

4. The N. wind blows most in spring, least in winter. Thus far do the observations of the last septenary agree to all those made from 1716 to 1765 inclusive: but one difference appears, that in the last septenary the north winds prevail considerably above the south; whereas in two of the four other registries the south prevails above the \* north.

\* In Gadberry's and Say's Diaries, kept in London for a long series of years, the north was far above double

5. But all registries agree in this, that the S. E. and N. W. winds are nearly equal, and come next in number to the S. W. and W.

Having so far surveyed the state of the seasons with regard to the winds during the last seven years, I shall proceed next to

A review of the diseases attending, from which it appears,

1. That colds or catarrhs abound most in the spring months.

2. Coughs attend the spring nearly as much as the winter.

3. Ophthalmies and inflammations in the fauces and neighbouring parts, more in spring than any other season.

4. Consumptions more in spring than any other season.

double, sometimes sextuple, to the south; and likewise the E. and N. E. winds bore a considerably greater proportion to the W. and S. W. than here. Hence the superior warmth and moisture of Ireland is easily accounted for.

5. Pleu-

5. Pleurifies and peripneumonies, most in spring, next in winter. Sydenham places the pleurify between spring and summer.

6. Sore throats and quinzies in these last seven years were found most in autumn and winter; but this does not agree to the account given in my review of the preceding thirty years above, which place sore throats chiefly in spring; and Sydenham places the angina between spring and summer: but it is probable that a little more accuracy in the accounts might reconcile the difference. Sydenham's angina affects the organs of respiration, as well as deglutition; this occurs much seldomer than the flighter fort, affecting only the deglutition, and commonly called sore throat.

7. Agues and intermittent fevers are found chiefly in the spring.

8. The cholera morbus most in summer.

9. Inflam-



9. Inflammations in the bowels most in summer.

10. Dysenteries most in autumn and summer.

11. Diarrhœas most in autumn.

12. Asthmas most in winter.

13. Miliary fevers equally in spring, summer, and autumn.

14. The low petechial fever least in spring, which is agreeable to former observations : and moreover, that this kind of fever sometimes proves benign appears in the above records of the winter 1761, and of the autumn 1762, and 1764, compared with 1725, 1728, and 1734 ; as does also the miliary, as appears from the above accounts in autumn 1763, and in spring and summer 1764, and in spring and autumn 1765.

15. The rheumatism and rheumatic fevers appeared in the last seven years most in winter from this review, of which period it appears that most of these ob-

3
servations

servations agree perfectly to those of a much longer series of time above, which may serve as a reciprocal confirmation of the truth of both.

N. B. In the above sketch of the acute diseases for the last seven years, it was observable that the most ordinary and natural evacuation \* was by sweat, and more happy than that by a diarrhœa.

I shall next, from the above sketches of the reigning fevers promiscuously considered, give a table, of which the first column exhibits the number of patients, the second the number of days the several fevers lasted, or the critical days wherein they terminated either in recovery or death.

\* It is said that at Edinburgh the solution of their fevers seldom takes place by any considerable evacuation: but that the case is otherwise here, and particularly with regard to sweat, appears by numerous observations, which seems to be owing to the superior warmth of our climate.

I. The

	N <sup>o</sup> . of Patients	N <sup>o</sup> . of days each fever lasted
1. The most acute : [among these may be placed the epidemical catarrhal fever, the numbers of the patients not to be defined, but in those most slightly affected, it might be deemed an ephemera.]	4	1, 2, 3, 4 days.
2. The next order finished its course in a period very frequent in the fevers among the poor in Dublin, viz.	26	5 or 6 days.
3. The next is one of, if not absolutely, the most frequent periods of all, viz.	33	7 days for the most part, sometimes 8.
4. The next,	20	10 days for the most part, sometimes 9 or 11.

5. The



	N <sup>o</sup> . of Patients	N <sup>o</sup> of days each fever lasted.
5. The next,	11	17 days for the most part, sometimes 18 or 19.
6. The next, and which, according to Hippocrates, is to be deemed the last or longest of fevers, to be properly denominated acute, the instances are not so particularly recorded, though they amount undoubtedly to more than twenty-six, and perhaps are equal to those that finished their course in seven days; wherefore, in a conjectural way, I reckon these,	30	14 days for the most part, sometimes 15, rarely 13.

7. The

7. The next, which, according to Hippo- crates, should be rather ranked among the chronical, and divers of these were of the low and miliary kind,	N <sup>o</sup> . of Patients.	N <sup>o</sup> . of days each fever lasted.
	15	21 for the most part, rarely 20 or 23.
The flower kind,	7	A month, and sometimes a lit- tle more.
The slowest,	4	From 40 to ninety days.

Upon the whole, from a pretty accurate comparison of this account, with that above, given from observation at the close of the year 1758, during a much longer series of time, it seems evident, that thus much may safely be affirmed in behalf of critical days, and the regard paid thereto by antiquity, that the depuration effected by fevers is most frequently performed in seven \* and fourteen days ; as appears

\* The fourteenth day is also mentioned by Sydenham in this view, which agrees to my observations in  
this

from the largest number of patients, viz. thirty-three and thirty, annexed to those days. It is true that here is a greater number annexed to the critical termination in five or six days, than to that in twenty-one; but it is observable, that the depuration in five or six days seems to be less perfect, since such patients are commonly subject to relapses. It must also be acknowledged that the termination the tenth day has a <sup>\*</sup> larger number of patients annexed than that on the twenty-first; but still a much less number than that on the seventh and fourteenth, which may well merit our attention in practice.

These observations are perfectly agreeable to the following aphorism of Paulus

this country, a much warmer one than Scotland, where I am informed their fevers are more frequently protracted to the seventeenth or even twentieth day.

\* An eminent physician in Scotland affirms that more fevers end fatally on the eleventh day than any other.

Ægineta :



*Ægineta : Dies judicatorii optimi sunt septimus & decimus-quartus.*

I have said little in the preceding summary concerning the small-pox or measles, having been seldom consulted but in some desperate circumstances of those diseases ; however, I shall here endeavour, in some sort, to supply this defect in reference to the first named of those two diseases, by observing, that

The small-pox raged in Dublin in January and February 1728, a somewhat frosty winter, after a wet summer ; and that year there died of the small-pox nearly one half of the numbers that died of the article called fever.

In 1736, when there was a very hot summer, the article of small-pox was near double to that of fever ; even a far greater proportion of the first to the last than usual. In 1740, an uncommonly dry season, they were very fatal in the summer, being sometimes double, sometimes triple to the article of fever, and, in the general,

Z

con-

considerably exceeded the article of fever. In 1743, in August, September, October, November, after a hot and dry summer, they prevailed again, though to a less degree; but they exceeded the article of fever in the months mentioned: and again in July, August, September, October, 1745, in and after a very wet summer, they were remarkably malignant, sometimes above double to the article of fever: (See the Observations made on the diseases of that year;) and, lastly, in summer 1752, which was an extremely wet one, they sometimes exceeded the article of fever. See the Observations on the diseases of that year.

And it is observable, that the sum total of persons who died of the small-pox in Dublin during one and thirty years, was but little short of that of the article fever; the number of fevers during that time, according to the bills, having been sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-one, and of the small-pox thirteen thousand seven



seven hundred and fifty-nine, a large proportion truly, and what abundantly proves the expediency and high importance of the practice of inoculation.

From the above account of the winds, and of diseases, it appears, that even in the variable state of the former in this climate, some periods for the winds may be traced; and so likewise with regard to diseases, as of coughs and consumptions, pleurifies and agues in spring, the cholera in summer, the dysentery in summer and autumn, the diarrhœa in autumn: to which add, the returns of cutaneous and of scrophulous disorders in spring and summer, and the regular gout in January or February. There seems to be a swell in the tide of the circulating fluid in the spring and summer, as likewise an exaltation of the acrimony of the juices.

These observations may be of singular use to valetudinarians, and particularly to those of weak or distempered lungs, as in habitual coughs, and to the asthmatic and



consumptively disposed, to take special care not only of the winter, but more especially the spring season, whose north and eastern blasts are not less noxious to the lungs of such than they are to the tender rudiments of fruits: wherefore they ought studiously to endeavour to counteract the pernicious effects of these blasts by good fires, warm cloathing, and a proper regimen.

**F I N I S.**















